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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY............JANUARY 11, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The citizens of Philadelphia have raised over $58,000 for the unemployed people of that city.

The total value of the crops of the United States during 1892 is estimated at $3,000,000,000, of which the largest item is $750,000,000 worth of hay. The animal products, including meats, dairy products, poultry and eggs, and wool, are placed at $965,000,000 more.

Rev. Dwight E. Lyman, for thirty-three years pastor of St. May's Catholic Church, Govanstown, near Baltimore, died on Friday Dec. 28. Miss Louisa Lyman, his sister, died at the same place Sunday night. Father Lyman was a brother of the late Bishop Lyman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina, who died on the 13th of December.

That picturesque little mountain city, Cumberland, Md., says the Wilmington Review, which 30 years ago had a reputation seemingly rather becoming a far Western frontier town than one lying within 20 miles of Mason and Dixon's line, has gradually developed into a quiet and well ordered place. Some of its most prosperous and respected citizens of to-day formed part of that daring band of 100 Confederates who penetrated the city at dead of night and carried away prisoners from the principal hotel two general officers who slept in seeming security surrounded by 10,000 of their own troops.

Ferdinand Ward is now working in a little printing shop in New York. A few years ago, says the Greensboro Patriot, he was known as the "Napoleon of Finance," but has done a turn at Sing-Sing for his methods of getting rich quickly, and now is trying hard to begin all over again an honest life. His employer and associates know his past and he is said to be the best workman in the establishment. He is not making as much money as he did a few years ago, but he certainly deserves credit for his efforts to live down the record of his former life. He learned his trade in the penitentiary and is making the best of it.

Washington correspondent of the Atlantic Journal says: "There is no doubt of the fact that a mighty combination of manufacturers with unlimited capital are at work in their efforts to defeat the passage of the Wilson tariff bill. The greater portion of the efforts of these tariff barons is now being directed to the working people who are out of employment. They are furnishing them with funds to hire halls for public meetings to protest against the passage of the bill.

"They are also active in their efforts to have manufactories close down at this time in order that the country can be given an awful "object lesson." When this racket has been worked to the fullest extent the onslaught of the capitalists on congress will commence."

The examination and study of the long leaf pine, says State Geologist Holmes to the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, has for some months been in progress in the southeastern and southern parts of the State. This month it will be completed. It has been discovered that there are very much larger quantities of long-leaf pine timber still standing than estimated by the last census. The outlook is that for a number of years there will be a supply of this timber sufficient to meet the demand, if it is protected against fires. The results of an extremely careful and prolonged study show clearly that with proper protection against forest fires, hogs and cattle, both the long-leaf and the short-leaf forests can be greatly extended in the near future. The statement is often made that when the long-leaf pine is cut away the forests will yield only the short-leaf. It has been repeatedly asserted that the seed of the long-leaf produces a short-leaf pine. But this is not the case. The young long-leaf pines are destroyed by fire, by hogs and by cattle very much more easily than the short-leaf, and the seeds of the long-leaf are also destroyed very much more rapidly than those of the short-leaf. There is no doubt that with protection against stock and fires the seed of the long-leaf pine will germinate and grow and thus replenish the stock of that valuable tree in the State. As soon as the study of the long-leaf is completed that of the short-leaf will be begun, and the remainder of the winter and the spring will be devoted to the latter tree in the central and north-eastern parts of the State. The information gained is of immense value.

During the year just closed the usual number of useful and prominent men in localities as well as some of State reputation have completed, says the Wilmington Messenger, their earthly course. The following list is not as complete as we purposed making it and would have made it under different surroundings: Rev. William Royall, D. D. L. L. D., Dr. H. S. Williams, Dr. Eugene M. Littlejohn, Rev. Dr. Hillhouse Buel, Rev. Jas. P. Simpson, Dr. William Cameron, Dr. J. Hawkins Simpson, Col. George Williamson, Dr. P. T. Henry, Rev. Elias D. Johnston, Rev. Jere Ingold, D. D., Dr. John H. Hill, of Goldsboro; Rev. Dr. J. H. Cordon, Rev. Robt. B. Gilliam, Richard H. Smith, H. A. Crawford, Judge William B. Rodman, Dr. Wesley W. Young, R. T. Covington, Lyndon Swain, Col. Nelson Slough, Maj. Wm. Huske, Samuel P. Arrington, Thomas B. Tyson, Maj. John Devereux, Wm. A. Daniel, Frank B. Batchellor, Dr. G. L. Hunter, W. H. Pace, Dr. Wm. H. Battle, Col. D. N. Bogart, Col. W. H. Thomas, David Christie Webb, Rev. Dr. N. Colin Hughes, Maj. W. N. Whitted, Isaac R. Strayhorn, Dr. F. W. Potter, Miss Sallie Nash, Maj. W. M. McDowell, George Franklin Danison, Rev. J. P. Macon, Dr. Chas. M. Glenn, Levi V. Blunn, Rev. J. F. L. Rush, Rev. A. D. Moser, Dr. W. F. Beattie, Dr. E. B. Harris, George H. Snow, Col. A. J. Boyd, Rev. Charles M. Cook, Rev. D. B. Black, Dr. Joseph A. Ardrey, Maj. Wright Huske, Dr. Edward Warren Bey, Rev. C. J. Rockwell, R. B. Kerner, Rev. Edward M. Forbes, Rev. B. G. Covington, Dr. C. B. Hargrove, Capt. Joseph T. Lane, Rev. J. T. Finlayson, Rev. W. F. Wilhelm, Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, Benjamin S. Guion, J. C. Wooten, Sr., J. H. White, Maj. E. M. York, John L. Brown, Rev. J. C. Price, D. D., Col. Thos H. Robinson, Bishop Theodore B. Lyman, Alfred D. Jones, Dr. J. J. Summerell, Capt. Jas. N. Smith.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

William D. Cox, captain of an American schooner reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that while sailing up Pocomoke Sound, Va., he was attacked by twenty men in boats who fired upon his vessel, killing one of his men. ——The Farmers Alliance of New Jersey and Ohio passed resolutions severly condemning Secretary Morton. ——Threats have been made to blow up the Casino at Monte Carlo, so all who go there to gamble have to submit to a search for dynamite. ——The Lewelling-Lease fight is again on. Mrs. Lease got an order from the courts enjoining Mr. Freeborn from performing the duties of a member of the board from which the Governor attempted to remove Mrs. Lease. ——The Italian Government has declared a state of siege in Sicily. ——A pair of soldier's shoes brought in from England by a blockade runner during the war were found in Raleigh the other day. ——Governor Carr has received the report of Dr. Curtis, quarantine physician at Southport. It compliments the excellent quarantine service which so thoroughly protected Wilmington from yellow fever last summer. ——A blizzard is prevailing all over England. In London the other evening the thermometer stood at 24 degrees. ——Capt. Rhodes, who is in New York enlisting men for the Brazilian army says he has 740 men ready to start at a moment's notice. ——The first state dinner of the official social season was given by the President Thursday. Covers were laid for forty-eight persons. ——Twelve sailors from a Brazilian training ship were marched into the plaza at Pernambuco and shot down. No reason was given the men for their execution. ——Governor Greenhalge has been inaugurated and Massachusetts is again under complete Republican control. ——The Duval Athletic club insists that the prize fight will come off in Jacksonville. This is considered a blind and it is said the club has already begun arrangements for chartering trains to take the crowd to some secret place already settled upon. ——Harvard college has notified two professors and four instructors that their services will not be need ed after this year. This is done to reduce expenses. ——The Anarchist prisoners at Barcelona have been turned over to the military authorities and will be tried by court-martial. This has greatly disconcerted the prisoners. ——Lieut. Richard Henderson has been ordered to duty as instructor at the North Carolina Agricultural college. ——Mitchell has signed the amended agreement for the fight, the change calling for a fight either in Duval or St. John's county He insisted on a change being made allowing the gloves to be "furnished by Corbett or Mitchell." Corbett was very angry when he heard of the latter change, claiming the right, as champion, to furnish the gloves and contending that this was a trap by Mitchell to get out of the fight at the last minute. ——The Duval club will take out a city license for the fight and claim protection by the police from any interference, if they see fit to have the fight in Jacksonville. They seem confident that they can pull off the fight. ——It is reported that the Duval club will choose some suitable place on a railroad for the fight. They will keep the locality secret and run chartered trains to it on the day. In this way Governor Mitchell will be unable to get force enough on the grounds in time to prevent the fight. ——The treasurer of Brunswick, Ga., has been removed by the city council. He is short by from $30,000 to $50,000 in his accounts. ——Bradstreet's says General trade throughout the country has been somewhat less in volume than last week, an indication of its character being found in a report from Chicago that small mail orders constitute the bulk of the wholesale business. Stock taking is also a feature, but the return of commercial travelers to the road is reported from nearly all points. Resumptions of work in industrial lines are very numerous, more than twice as many factories and mills having started up within the week as have shut down, but reductions of wages in industrial lines continue very numerous in establishments which remain at work. Woolen mills are doing a hand-to-mouth business in orders, and interest in the cotton market is centred on receipts, which have begun to fall off rapidly, although still ahead of last year. The low cotton crop estimates call for a further shrinkage of receipts. Bank clearings at sixty-five cities for 1893 aggregate $54,165,000, a falling off of about 12½ per cent. from 1892, about 4 per cent. from 1891 and less than 11 per cent. from the total of 1891. Kentucky jean factories are running with full forces and fair prospects. Mobile and New Orleans report holding of cotton for higher prices, notwithstanding heavy receipts. ——Secretary Hoke Smith will deliver the annual oration at the next State University commencement. ——The cold in Cornwall, England, is greater than in fifty years. The Thames the great English river is frozen over. ——A Sweedish vessel was wrecked on Goodwin Sands, straits of Dover, and all on board were lost. ——The Czar and the Pope have exchanged autograph letters on the religious situation in Russia. ——Rev. Ander McGilvary, a Presbyterian missionary in Siam, has resigned. He has imbibed the views of Dr. Briggs and on the latter's conviction concluded he could not consistently remain a missionary. ——Daniel Gilchrist, colored, the murderer of his father-in-law, was hanged at Rockingham Friday. ——Ben Hill, colored, was executed at Plymouth for the murder of James Andrews. ——The British Government has four warships at Rio and is satisfied with their ability to protect British interests. ——In a riot in Narineo, Sicily, thirty of the rioters were killed by troops. ——The drop in price of sugar is made to induce people to buy so as to keep the refineries at work. Another reduction will be made if necessary. ——The receivers of the Northern Pacific have successfully hit upon a plan to settle wage disputes with its employes and to prevent a strike. ——The Duval Athletic club struck another snag in the sheriff of Duval county, who says that he will not allow the fight to take place in his county. It is thought the fight will take place on Anastasia Island in St. Johns county. This belief is strengthened by the fact that Judge Cooper, of the Circuit court of that county, has expressed the opinion that the fight is not illegal and says if the fight should take place in his county and Governor Mitchell should order him to act he would ask for information authorizing the instructions. ——The cutter Corwin has arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu. She had all appearances of having been pushed. An officer with dispatches was put ashore for Washington. No news could be got from anyone on board.

The Most Aristocratic and Polite Constabulary Known.

There is no human being quite so polite as the Japanese policeman. Not to his fellow-countrymen, be it understood; by no means. He regards the bulk of them, probably, with a good-natured contempt, for, in the language of Mr. Chevalier, "he is a gentleman by birth and Education." When, in the pursuit of Western civilization, says the Pall Mall Budgett, Japan cast off feudalism and put on a frock-coat and a silk hat, thousands of samurai, or two-sworded retainers of the old nobles, found their occupation gone. No more exhilerating little expeditions into the territories of the neighboring princes were possible and chopping foreigners into little bits soon became a game hardly worth the candle. The swords rusted in their scabbards and finally were, by imperial decree, discarded altogether, and helped a few years later to decorate the drawing-room of Belgravia. What was to be done with these swashbucklers, trained to a militarism quite impossible in the modern army modeled on the French pattern? The Government wanted police. The samurai knew nothing about the status of the British "bobby" or of the French gen d'armes, so they enrolled in large numbers, happy in being able to wear, at any rate, one sword, and that a two-handed one.

Thus it happens that the Japanese police are the most aristocratic force of constabulary in the world. They are a finely disciplined body, small in stature, but well drilled and expert in the use of the steel scabbard weapon which dangles at their heels.

It is to the foreigner—whether he be the veriest outcast of a no-nationality sailor from a kerosene ship, or a sleek, moneyed globe-trotter—that the essential politeness of the Japanese policeman is shown in all its native richness. With the former class the police of the foreign ports in Japan—Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagaski—have much intercourse, not of the gentlest kind. Yet the scrimmage invariably has but one termination. The truculant son of Neptune is sooner or later handed over to the consular authorities of his country—if he owns one—and lodged in the foreign jail. Perhaps two policemen will be engaged in the operation, perhaps twenty—that is a mere detail. What is important is the fact that once a Japanese policeman makes up his mind to arrest any one who is in his hands, he sticks to him with bulldog tenacity—never loses his temper or his hold—and conducts his victim to the lockup, if he be a foreigner, with the greatest ubanity and much polite ceremony.

There is naturally more room for the latter quality when a respectable foreigner who breaks the law through ignorance is in question, but the firmness and pertinacity are always present. You are traveling in the interior, let us say, and hear of an interesting town or village which you had not intended to visit. So, serene in the possession of a bulky passport, you go. Your first duty when you arrive at the teahouse where you intend to pass the night is to hand your passport to the landlord, who immediately takes it to the local police officer for inspection. You have just contrived a more or less comfortable arrangement of the futon and entered the stage of pleasant drowsiness which leads to slumber, when the shoji is slid aside and your landlord, bowing low, introduces an equally obsequious policeman, who, hat in hand, blandly explains that you are outside the area covered by your passport, and that he must trouble you to depart instanter for the nearest place included in its heiroglyphics. Clothed in the mightiness which the Englishman commonly wears abroad, you may expostulate with the little man and protest against the indignity and hardship of being awakened in the middle of the night—may even threaten to lay the matter before the Minister. All is quite useless, the little man has his orders, and he will carry them out, by force, if necessary; and the sooner you give up the contest and set off in the 'ricksha which the officer has thoughtfully provided for the journey, the better are your chances for getting to sleep at all.

The Great Army of Unemployed.

Richmond Star.]

According to *Bradstreet's*, the great commercial agency, here is the distribution of the unemployed throughout the country:

"New England, 65,200 unemployed, 154,400 dependent.

"New York and New Jersey, 223,250 unemployed; 563,750 dependent.

"Pennsylvania, 151,500 unemployed; 449,200 dependent.

"Central Western, 227,340 unemployed; 443,310 dependent.

"Northwestern, 64,900 unemployed; 175,800 dependent.

"Pacific Coast, 25,800 unemployed; 47,000 dependent.

"Southern, 43,065 unemployed; 122,650 dependent.

"Totals, 801,855 unemployed; 1,956,110 dependent."

It will be seen that the Southern States, as far as area and population are concerned, make the best showing by reason of the probable fact that the Sunny South is in the main an agricultural country.

The Three Golden Balls.

The three golden balls used as a sign by pawnbrokers was taken from that of the Italian bankers, generally called Lombards, who were the first to open loan shops in England for the relief of temporary distress. The greatest of the Lombards were the celebrated and eventually princely house of the Medici of Florence. They bore pills on their coat of arms, and the pills, as usual in those days, were gilded, in allusion to the professional origin from whence they had derived the name of Medici. Their agents in England placed their armorial bearing over their doors, and when others adopted the same line of business, they also adopted the sign.

The Income Tax.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee decided last week, by a vote of 7 to 4, to impose a tax of 2 per cent. on all net incomes of corporations and individual incomes in excess of $4,000. Messrs. McMillin, Bryan, Montgomery, Tarsney, Bynum and Turner voted in favor of the proposition, and Wilson, Stevens, Cockran and Breckinridge against it. Mr. Cockran, before the vote was taken, offered as a substitute a proposition to tax the incomes from corporations 1 per cent. and inheritances 5 per cent; to increase the whiskey tax 10 cents, and to restore sugar to the dutiable list at one-half cent a pound. This was defeated by a vote of 7 to 4, Messrs. Wilson, Cockran, Stevens and Montgomery voting aye. Mr. Cockran then offered a proposition to the effect that, in lieu of providing for the deficiencies to result from the enactment of the Wilson bill, a bond issue be authorized. When the question was put the proposition was supported only by Mr. Cockran himself.

The long controversy over the income tax having been settled and the other points of the bill already having been agreed upon the sub-committee, consisting of McMillin, Bryan and Montgomery, was instructed to draft the internal revenue measure for presentation to the House as soon as possible. The sub-committee is at work already and hopes to have the bill drafted by to-morrow afternoon. It has not been decided as yet whether this bill shall be offered as a separate measure or as an amendment to the Wilson Tariff bill.

The measure agreed upon will produce about $43,000,000, and will consist of the following items:

A 2 per cent. tax on all individual incomes over $4,000. This will produce $15,000,000.

A 2 per cent. tax on the net earnings of corporations. This will produce $15,000,000.

An increase of 10 cents a gallon in the tax on whiskey, to be applied to whiskey already in bond. This will produce $10,000,000. The bonding period for whiskey is to be extended from three years, the present limit to eight years.

An increase of the tax on cigarettes from 50 cents a thousand to $1.50, and a tax of 10 cents a pack on playing-cards will together yield $3,000,000. The increased tax on cigarettes is provided for in the Wilson bill.

Mr. McMillin, Chairman of the sub-committee recommending the individual income tax, said:

"The result will be gratifying to Democrats everywhere. It was clearly the duty of the committee to recommend the tax, and it is clearly the duty of Congress to ratify that action. The fight, of course, is not over. It opponents will seek to defeat the tax on the floor of the House, and, failing there, will go to the Senate; but my hope is that the committee's work will be approved.

On the subject of the distribution of the tax and its collection Mr. McMillin said:

"The individual income tax will be paid by only about 85,000 people out of our whole 60,000,000. It will prove a hardship to nobody, but on the contrary, will produce revenue for the Government from people who owes the Government very much. Nor will it be either difficult or expensive to collect the tax. The Internal Revenue bureau is already thoroughly organized, and will need only a few more clerks here and a corps of deputy collectors in the different collection districts throughout the country to handle this extra business satisfactorily."

Rapid Growth of Berlin.

So rapid has been the growth of the German capital that the municipality of Berlin already finds its spacious town hall inadequate to its needs, and an adjacent plot of ground has been purchased at a cost of 5,000,000 marks for the erection of new offices. On the other hand, the scheme for laying out and embellishing the surroundings of the royal palace has been rejected by the city elders, and the tone of various inspired articles in the semi-official press proves that considerable annoyance is felt in court circles. Should the municipality persist in its present unfriendly attitude it is plainly hinted that the court will shorten its annual stay at Berlin, and perhaps ultimately make Potsdam its permanent residence. Although of a costly character the palace scheme which has just been rejected falls very much short of the more ambitious one which was originally contemplated by the Emperor, who has very exalted views of the requirements of imperial state.

Irishmen in High Position.

It is not only in the United States that the sons of Erin have secured a place among the leaders of the people. This fact has been called to mind by the circumstances that while all France was mourning one illustrious Irishman in the person of honest old Marshall MacMahon, the masses of the population of Austria-Hungary were acclaiming another Irishman, the Irish peer, Viscount Taafe, who holds the post of prime minister of Austria, for bringing forward a bill in favor of universal suffrage. In Spain one of the most influential military leaders is a general of Hibernian origin, O'Ryan by name who held the post of minister of war during the former administration of the present premier; while the queen regent's private secretary and most trusted adviser and friend bears the name of Murphy. The little king's governess is also an Irish woman; and so, too, is the governess of the young queen of Holland. The tutor of Emperor William was an Irishman named Audanne.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Dined Well Without Cost.

An unprincipled scamp recently played a game upon a Washington restaurateur that for originality and effectiveness has not been matched in any of the time-honored stories of Beau Hickman or any other "eaters of dinners, you foot the bills." He was a well-dressed, gentlemanly-appearing—any other would not have secured much attention in the cafe which he worked—and he ordered a dinner that proclaimed him an epicure, if a scoundrel. He commenced, says the Post, by tipping the waiter liberally, which alone would proclaim him one accustomed to secure the best of attention; and as for wines, he would have none but the best vintages, which he picked with the taste of a connoisseur. The dinner was prepared to the king's taste and appeared to please him until the last course. At that point he uttered an exclamation of horror, and beckoned frantically to the waiter. That functionary not being sufficient to vent his wrath upon he summoned the head waiter, and eventually the proprietor. Then he pointed out the cause of trouble—a dead fly in the desert. Words could not express his well-feigned disgust or the regret of the proprietor at this unfortunate occurrence. The cook was called up and "roasted" more effectually than he ever did his meats, and the restaurateur offered every amend in his power. But the guest professed to be almost overcome with nausea, and could not eat any more—he had probably had all he wanted. Of course the proprietor could not think of charging for such an unfortunate meal, and was only too thankful that the matter should escape the attention of the other guests. But when the disgusted guest had gone a bystander, who had watched the occurrence, remarked to the proprietor: "Why, didn't you see him put that fly in the dessert?" And the subsequent conversation was unfit for publication.

All Sorts of Sermons.

One does not look to a prelate for frank fun, but the bishop of Wakefield, unasked, has vouchsafed some genuine humor on the subject of preaching, says London Black and White. He has clearly made a study of the art, and he divides the modern sermon into seven species. Thus we have:

"The Sesquipedalian—Big words hiding little thoughts."

"The Wishy-Washy—No explanation required.

"The Pyrotechnic—Blazing with brilliant metaphors and illustrations, and finishing with a faint odor of gun-powder.

"The Anecdotic—Teeming with stories—some of them good enough once, but gone bad by keeping.

"The Flowery—In which rhyme is of more importance than reason.

"The Mellifluous—With calm, unbroken flow.

"The Paregoric—Against which the powers of wakefulness fail; like a roll of ribbon, so much alike at all points that a yard can be cut off anywhere." Who does not know each and all of these? This is a form of pastoral which congregations, as a rule, do not disapprove.

In connection with this severe episcopal utterance there is a story on the other side going the ecclesiastical round. A clergyman prepared to preach a few Sundays since, and gave out as his text: "The devil, like a roaring lion, goeth about seeking whom he may devour." In the same breath, before beginning his discourse, he continued: "My friends, you will probably have heard that the bishop of Manchester has announced his intention of visiting every church in his diocese, and consequently we may very shortly expect to see him among us."

A Preacher's Blunder.

Los Angeles Express.]

The startling mistake of a funeral sermon preached over the wrong person occurred in this city. The good, kind and well intentioned reverend doctor made the distressing error of speaking the last words over the wife and mother of the family, instead of the husband and father, whose corpse lay in the casket a few feet from him, while the agonized widow, to whose virtues he was directing the discourse, was compelled to sit in terrible suspense and listen to her own funeral sermon. What must have intensified her distress and added to the grim complication of the situation is the fact that the lady is a member of the eminent divine's church. The preacher painted the desolation of the home without a mother and extolled the lady's virtues in a manner that under less painful circumstances must have been some satisfaction.

A well known friend of the family finally summoned up enough courage to arise and explain in broken and indistinct accents that the minister should confine his remarks to Mr. and not Mrs. Blank. The minister, who was in the midst of his discourse, misunderstood the interpolation, and therefore continued all the more intensely his panegyric. It was no use trying to stop him now, but after the peroration he looked into the coffin and fell back He had discovered his mistake.

Egyptians Knew of the Parachute.

Washington Post.

It seems that as early as 413 B. C. a prisoner in Egypt astonished the natives by jumping safely from a high tower, impeding his downward progress and "landing" without too violent a jar by holding a blanket over his head. The parachute, as we know it now, is said to have been invented by an adventurous Frenchman, who exhibited it in Paris in 1796, and early in this century an English aeronaut named Green precipitated himself, with a parachute's restraining aid, from the ample ether to terra firma in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, thus making the first recorded descent in America.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Farmers Should Keep Accounts.

Exchange.

If a farmer is alive to his own interests, he will, by keeping accounts with his crops and stock, ascertain which branches of the business pay best. In the same way as the manufacturer he can then work away from the unprofitable branches and towards those which pay more. In this way he will soon become a specialist, and will have taken a long stride towards success.

The farmer who says that it is too much work, or that he has not time to keep accounts, has a mistaken notion of the value of time and labor. The time required for this purpose would prove to be but a fraction of the time lost by misdirected labor—misdirected because of the lack of a correct understanding of the cost of the various branches of farm labor.

Any farmer who has not tried it will find the keeping of accounts at least an interesting experiment. The beginning of a new year is an excellent time to take a new departure. Each farmer who reads this should resolve to commence keeping accounts from Jan. 1, and to know before the year closes the cost of and profit on every bushel of corn, dozen of eggs, quart of milk, and every other article he produces.

To some it may be seen that such a system, to be successfully carried out requires the skill of a professional book-keeper. It will be found however, by any person of moderate intelligence that accounts designed only for one's own inspection can be kept in simple form and serve all practical purposes. Unless one loses interest and becomes careless he can hardly fail to achieve results both interesting and useful.

Regarding store accounts one who studies economy should make memoranda of all purchases, not only as a means of detecting clerical errors, but also to enable him to determine the aggregate and comparative cost of each article of consumption. Such knowledge enables one to determine where he can best cut down expenses if he needs to retrench.

It is a satisfaction, to say the least, to be able to determine at the end of a year or of a quarter the exact sources of one's income and to review an itemized record of expenditures. It also enables one to detect leaks and needless expenses and to plan more judiciously for the future.

Some Odd and Wonderful Clocks.

Nicholas Grollier de Severe, an old soldier, who had served in the Italian army and who died in 1689, devoted his latter days to the invention and construction of a variety of whimsical clocks, some of which he made for the sole purpose of delighting and surprising his visitors.

A figure of a tortoise dropped into a plate of water having the hours marked on the rim would float around and stop at the hour, telling what o'clock it was like a "learned pig." A lizard ascended a pillar on which the hours were marked and pointed to the time as it advanced. A mouse did the same thing by creeping along an hourmarked cornice.

Dr. Heylin thus describes a famous clock and dial which was in the Cathedral of Lunden, Denmark: "In the dial are to be seen the year, month, week, day and every hour of the day throughout the year, with the feasts, both those which are fixed and movable, together with the motions of the sun and moon with their passage through each degree of the zodiac.

"It is so formed that whenever the clock is to strike two horsemen encounter each other, giving as many blows apiece as the bell sounds hours, and on the opening of a door there appeareth a theatre, the Virgin Mary on a throne with Christ in her arms, and the three kings or magi with their several trains marching in order doing humble reverence and presenting gifts, two trumpeters sounding all the while to adorn the pomp of the procession."

Great Britain in India.

Great Britain has been stretching her wings over India. In 1842 she laid claim to 626,000 square miles of that country. She made additions to this every year except 1843, 1845, and 1852, down to 1866, when her possessions aggregated 356,000 square miles. Advances were made in 1866, 1882 and 1886, and now the area of India under British rule is 927,887 square miles. British India is larger than all that part of the United States lying east of the Mississippi river and its population five times as great as the present population of this whole country. Great Britain may not be able to acquire much more of India. Indeed there is likely to be difficulty in retaining what she has, with native dissatisfaction and the watchfulness of her aggravating enemy on the north, who in the last forty years has moved his boundaries over many degrees of latitude.

"Your Money or Your Life!"

Such a demand, at the mouth of a "six-shooter," sets a man thinking pretty lively! With a little more thinking, there would be less suffering.

Think of the terrible results of neglected consumption! which might easily be averted by the timely use of Nature's Great Specific, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Consumption, which is Lung-scrofula, is a constitutional disease, and requires just such a thorough and effectual constitutional remedy! Taken in time, before the lung-tissues are wasted, it is *guaranteed* a radical cure! Equally certain in all scrofulous affections and blood disorders. Large bottles, one dollar, of any druggist.

Origin of the Locomotive Whistle.

When the locomotives were first built, and began to trundle their small loads up and down the newly and rudely constructed railways of England, the country roads were for the most part crossed at grade, and the engine driver had no way of giving warning of his approach except by blowing a tin horn. This horn, as may be imagined, was far from being a sufficient warning. One day in the year 1838 a farmer of Thornton was crossing the railroad track on one of the country roads with a great load of eggs and butter. Just as he came out upon the track a train approached. The engine man blew his tin horn lustily, but the farmer did not hear it. Eighty dozen of eggs and fifty pounds of butter were smashed into an indistinguishable unpleasant mass, and mingled with the kindling wood to which the wagon was reduced. The railway company had to pay the farmer the value of his 50 pounds of butter, his 960 eggs, his horse and his wagon.

It was regarded as a very serious matter, and straightway a director of the company, Ashlen Bagster by name, went to Atton Grange, where George Stephenson lived, to see if he could not invent something that would give a warning more likely to be heard. Stephenson went to work and the next day had a contrivance which, when attached to the engine boiler, and the steam turned on, gave out a shrill, discordant sound. The railroad directors, greatly delighted, ordered similar contrivances attached to all the locomotives, and from that day to this the voice of the locomotive whistle has never been silent.

Government Cats.

Some three hundred and odd cats are maintained by the United States Government, the cost of their support being carried as a regular item on the accounts of the postoffice department. These cats are distributed among about fifty offices and their duty is to keep rats and mice from eating and destroying postal mail matter and canvas mail sacks. Their work is of the utmost importance wherever large quantities of mail are collected, as, for example, at the New York postoffice, where from 2,000 to 3,000 bags of mail matter are commonly stored away in the basement. Formerly great damage was done by the mischievous rodents, which chewed holes in the sacks and thought nothing of boring clear through bags of letters in a night. Troubles of this sort no longer occur since the official pussies keep watch. Each of the postmasters in the larger cities is allowed from $8 to $40 a year for the keeping of his feline staff, sending his estimate for "cat meat" to Washington at the beginning of each quarter.

Whistling Fire Works.

Scientific American.]

One of the features of the Crystal Palace (London) fireworks display recently were whistling pieces, which in burning give a wild, screaming noise. There is some mystery about how this noise is produced. Messrs. Brock themselves are unable to say, and do not know anybody who can tell them. The firework consists of a stout paper tube 2¼ inches in length, and with a bore of about ⅜ inch. About two inches of this little tube are stuffed with picrate of potash, leaving ¼ inch or so empty. When lighted by means of a fuse it does not explode, but burns away with great violence, and with the uncanny shriek which gives the thing its interest. Pyrotechnists have tried many other compositions and many other kinds and forms of tubes, but picrate of potash is the only thing that will give anything but the faintest trace of a whistle.

"Fat Doctor Bills Make Lean Wills,"

but Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy costs less than one doctor's visit. Catarrh is a loathsome, dangerous disease, and the time has come when to suffer from it is a *disgrace*. No person of culture and refinement cares to inflict upon his friends his offensive breath, disgusting hawking and spitting and disagreeable efforts to breathe freely and clear the throat and nose—hence the *cultured* and *refined* use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. And no wise and prudent man cares to run the risk of leaving his family without a protector, by letting his "slight catarrh" run into serious or fatal throat and lung troubles, hence the *wise* and *prudent* use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of this remedy are so confident of its curative properties, that they have made a standing offer of a reward of $500 for a case they cannot cure.

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is averted, or if too late to avert it it is *often cured* and *always relieved* by

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ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Caused by Carelessness.

The majority of people die sooner than they should. Evidence of this fact is growing daily. Waring says "disease is not a consequence of life; it is due to unnatural conditions of living—neglect, abuse, want." Dr. Stephen Smith, on the same subject, "Man is born to health and long life; disease is unnatural, death, except from old age, is accidental, and both are preventable by human agencies." This is almost invariably true of death resulting from heart disease. Careless over-exertion intemperate use of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcoholic or other stimulants are generally the causes of this difficulty, and indifference to its progress results in sudden death, or long sickness ending in death. By the newspapers it can be seen that many prominent and hundreds of persons in private life die from heart disease every day.

If you have any of the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitation, irregular pulse, fluttering, fainting or choking spells, pain in shoulder, side, or arm, swollen ankles, etc., begin treatment immediately for heart disease. If you delay, the consequences may be serious.

For over 20 years Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent specialist has made a profound study of heart disease, its causes and cure, and many of the leading discoveries in that direction are due to him. His New Heart Cure is absolutely the only reliable remedy for the cure of heart disease, as is proved by thousands of testimonials from grateful persons who have used it.

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Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six for $5 express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs. Dr. Miles' Pills, 25 cents. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

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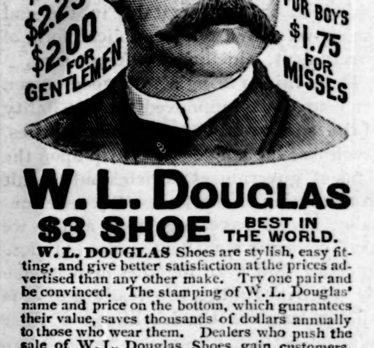

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THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1885 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 11 1894.

KEYNOTE OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

We reprint from the excellent Wilmington Messenger two editorials which have recently appeared in that paper, which seem to us to furnish the keynote of the impending campaign in this State. In another column, also, will be found a very interesting letter from its Raleigh correspondent which recently appeared in the Charlotte Observer, giving the details of interviews with representatives of the several parties and parts of parties that will soon contend for the mastery in North Carolina.

We would suggest to our readers a careful consideration of the articles and letter referred to. The interviews present a graphic picture of our political woes and consequent chaos. The articles seem to us to point out the only way by which the Democratic party can recover its lost supremacy in this State. We say its lost supremacy, because, although we carried the last election, we did so by a plurality, the Democratic vote failing some 13,000 or 14,000 short of the aggregate of the Republican and Populist votes combined. It is possible that these two may not be brought to act together in opposition to the Democratic party, but such a combination menaces us and must be provided for.

There is no sort of question that a very large majority of the people of this State believe in the tenets of the Democratic party as these were correctly enunciated at Chicago. They are unalterably opposed to the Force bill, the high tariff and the other centralising doctrines of the Republican party. And there is no sort of question that as great a majority is as strongly opposed to the per capita issuance of legal tender paper money by the Federal government, the purchase and ownership of railways by the government, the sub-treasury scheme, and the other wild propositions which make up the stock in trade of the Populists. It will be seen, as we had occasion to point out during last year's campaign, that no matter how dissimilar in detail the tenets of the Republicans and of the Populists may be, they are at one in the vital principle back of both, viz: the paternal theory of government, which means a strong government centralized at the Federal capital, which means inevitably in the end the subversion of our republican form of government, which means despotism.

These things being so, no good citizen can contemplate unmoved the possibility of the success of either of these parties, much less the more lasting grip upon the reins of government which would result from a union of the two. When we consider, as we have suggested and as we shall endeavor hereafter to point out more in detail, how near together in principle the doctrines of the two really are, it is idle to laugh at the likelihood of their alliance against the State rights doctrines of the Democracy.

The moral of the lesson taught us by the revolt of the farmers in this State last year and of the masses at the North this year, is, as the Messenger suggests, a searching and adequate reform of the personnel of our party organization. It is certain that no party can be held together sufficiently to make a winning fight if it goes into action with the fear resting upon the privates in the ranks that their leaders—adopting the principle that the township may save itself at the expense of the county, the county at the expense of the district, the district at the expense of the State, and the State at the expense of the rest of the States, though all profess to be fighting in a *common* cause—with the fear resting upon the privates in the ranks that their leaders will betray them if they find a personal or local interest in so doing.

It is absolutely certain that such will be the state of mind of the Democratic rank and file in this State if their leadership remains in the same hands as last year.

As good government in this country can only be secured by the enforcement of the doctrines of the Democratic party, reform, if we are to have reform, must proceed within the Democratic party.

Wherever a case can be made out against any of the trustees of our Democratic organization in the past, unfrock him without delay and put an honest Democrat in his place. If this policy be adhered to, the Democratic party can recover its lost ground. Not otherwise.

VANCE'S GREAT VICTORY.

The dispatches from Washington announce the withdrawal by Collector Elias of his name from the Senate, where it was sent for confirmation at the opening of the present session of Congress, that is, on December 12th.

Considering all the circumstances, there has probably never been such a victory obtained by one man against such a combination. It was a square locking of horns between Senator Ransom and Senator Vance, and so generally understood. Outside of the OBSERVER not a newspaper in North Carolina, that we have seen, gave its unqualified support to Vance in his position in this matter. Many jeered at and derided the great Carolinian; some said he was in his dotage, (think of it, the man who dictated to a stenographer that splendid dissertation on Constitutional law which caused the Senate last March to reverse its attitude on the Lee Mantle case!); and finally a newspaper in Mr. Simmons's district applied to him the vile epithet, "Vance, the Traitor!"

Many of those whose unsympathetic training taught them ignorance of the great heart of North Carolina, shook their heads and said that Vance had made a mistake this time; ignorant of the Constitution of the United States, a newspaper in Mr. Simmons's district said that the President had nothing to do with making laws and Congress nothing to do with making appointments; and the situation was summed up in the prevalent conclusion that however great Vance might be as a Senator and representative of the people, he would go down before the superior tactics of his colleague when he invaded the latter's domain and field of operations. But Vance had RIGHT and the law on his side, and he has won against the stupendous influences brought against him.

Far be it from us to say these things as in a spirit of triumph over Senator Vance's antagonists. They are rendered necessary simply in justice to Senator Vance, against whom such unworthy methods have been employed by the adherents of Messrs. Elias and Simmons, without doubt to Senator Ransom's infinite pain and disgust.

When the end of the extra session found both Simmons and Elias unconfirmed, and it was felt that Vance was winning, a powerful effort was made in certain quarters to make it appear that the two Senators had come to a compromise and had agreed to let Simmons go through, provided Elias should be withdrawn. To this end it was confidently predicted that Elias's name would not be sent in to the Senate. But both were sent in together; and, while still "holding up" Simmons, Senator Vance has forced Mr. Elias to withdraw under charges. As to the choice of Mr. Carter: before the extra session adjourned Senator Vance informed Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller that Mr. Carter would be acceptable to him.

As to Mr. Simmons, we are authorized to state that all stories to the effect that Senator Vance has withdrawn or will withdraw his opposition to him are untrue. Such stories are started for effect and are not believed by the parties who originate them.

Senator Vance has won hands down, as the sportsmen say, in the first round. Elias is disposed of. Now for the second round!

The reader's attention is invited to the press dispatch, elsewhere, giving an outline of Mr. Elias's letter of withdrawal. We observe a disposition to use this as the basis of eulogiums of the author of the letter. Those who do so make a mistake. If Mr Elias and his supporters have not been in the wrong, then Senator Vance has. There is no disposition on the part of Senator Vance's friends to pursue Mr. Elias into his retirement; but, as Senator Vance has been wholly right in this matter and his opponents wholly wrong, it may become necessary to publish the charges upon which Mr. Elias was forced to take the step he did and to say *who* required him to do so.

CLOTURE.

Readers of the OBSERVER are familiar with our views, often expressed, on the subject of the necessity of a cloture rule in the Senate. We have held that the power of a party majority in that body was already abundant to pass any bill, *when* the party majority knew its own mind. The difficulty in the case of the silver bill at the extra session was the result of the attempt to legislate in a Republic (where government by party is essential) by combinations outside party lines.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. A recent Washington dispatch gives the following:

Senator Hale said to-day that he expects the Elections bill to become a law soon. The Republican Senators will not try to delay it. "With the first regular session of Congress only fairly begun," he said, "and the majority united upon the policy of passing the bill, any effort to accomplish its defeat by dilatory tactics would be foolhardy. There will be some speeches on the subject, enough to make the position of the party known and have the country understand the situation and who is responsible, but we will attempt nothing more."

If the Republicans will not attempt to obstruct the Elections bill, they will obstruct nothing.

DR. KINGSBURY.

We are glad to know that Dr. Kingsbury is now able to attend to editorial duties, though his health has not been good of late. Any impairment of his astonishing capacity for work, and for work of such a high order, is a public loss; for he stands, confessedly, at the head of North Carolina journalism.

This morning's Wilmington Messenger says that the additions to the line of the C. F. & Y. V. railway under the new management will probably include extensions to the Norfolk and Western; from Bennettsville to Columbia; and from Wilton to Southport.

Mr. Hornblower's nomination has been reported adversely.

Mr. O. J. Carroll has, we are glad to learn, received his appointment as Marshal

A KEYNOTE FOR THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Safety Out of Danger.

Wilmington Messenger.]

A contemporary observes that good government under our Republican form of government is the will of the people duly expressed. This is right. It is a precise statement of what constitutes good government in a country where the collective body of the people is the sovereign.

Those who have had occasion to give attention to the study of the statistics of human beings and their actions, know that where the statistics cover a period sufficiently long to minimize the effect of transient causes, human action proceeds under unerring rules in the same grooves. That is, the same rule governs as in the material world, and like causes produce like effects. It is where the people act in a given direction through long periods of time that we say that that is the voice of God. It is the resultant of many millions of wills, each working out its own salvation.

It is this composite will of the people which the Democratic, or Republican, theory of government recognizes. That theory holds that when this will of the people is duly expressed, *that* is good government. The converse of the Democratic, or Republican, theory, is the monarchical, or paternal theory, which holds that one man, or class, or set of men knows what is good for the people better than they themselves.

Of late years—perhaps we may say since the late war, which so broke up the old methods and the old faiths—the Democratic or Republican practice under the theory described above has been giving way to practices that belong to the other theory, and that, if not checked, must inevitably lead to the subversion of our form of government. In the industrial and commercial world, the effect has been to establish a plutocracy—in the political world, a machine. It is the alliance between plutocracy and the machine—by no means less effective because apparently not existing—that has brought the country to its present plight.

Plutocracy represents the bad part of the better classes. The best part of the better classes is always in sympathy with the masses. The machine—well, we use the term so flippantly that often we do not stop to enquire "*what* is the machine?" Perhaps we may define the machine as "party organization perverted to personal purposes."

These things being so, it is easy to comprehend the mutuality of the interests of plutocracy and the machine. Plutocracy has been evolved from the plunder of the masses. Party organization is the spokesman of the masses and the trustee of their will, which, as we have seen, represents their best interest. But plutocracy cannot thrive by an alliance with party organization that has not been perverted, because such organization serves a will that is opposed to that of plutocracy. Hence the growth of the machine, without which plutocracy could never have begun, and the growth of plutocracy, without whose golden crumbs the grovelling machine could not exist.

The machine, therefore, instead of being the outward and visible sign of party organization, as many thoughtless persons assume, is the very reverse of party organization—its existence signifying the throttling, if not the death, of party organization.

In consequence of plutocracy over-stepping the bonds of prudence, the masses at the North revolted last year, and astounded the world with a political landslide. In other words, their eyes were opened at last to the partnership between these outwardly dissimilar elements of society.

At the South, where agriculture is the chief interest, the Farmers' Alliance undertook the smashing of the Southern wing of the partnership. Ready to revolt against the unwholesome methods, here and there, of those to whom the Democratic party had entrusted its organization, because they felt that their individual wills, as duly expressed according to party law, were constantly being thwarted or nullified by those to whom they entrusted the execution of them, they were an easy prey to the demagogues who started the Third party and who constituted *its* machine.

The movement which resulted created consternation throughout the South, because the tenets proclaimed by the demagogues who led it were revolutionary in their character.

This was the danger. From it the people may pluck safety by taking to heart the object lesson presented to them, here and there in last year's campaign, of the disposition of the machine of the Democratic party and the machine of the Third party to embrace.

Let the honest ones of the seceders come back. They have seen enough to satisfy them that their interests do not lie a long the Utopian paths of the Populists. Let the reform proceed within the Democratic party. *Its* tenets are sound and true. If carried out the people's real will will be done. They can be carried out if the good men who constitute the majority of those who did not secede, and the good men who constitute such a large portion of those who did secede, will join hands again under the Democratic banner.

A Bad Year for Bosses.

Wilmington Messenger.]

We endeavored Saturday to point out the distinction between party organization and what, in the language of the day, is called the "machine." It is a distinction with the greatest possible difference, party organization being intended to serve the many, the machine to serve the few at the expense of the many. Unless the machine is crushed and party organization restored to its throne, the end of our Republic would soon be reached.

Machine politics is the outgrowth of municipal politics. Nathaniel Macon, one of the greatest of Americans and a Democrat of Democrats, said that "cities were sores on the body politic." Before the late war, the rural and agricultural South supplied an antidote to the fetid politics of the congested populations of the North, and thus a balance wheel of conservatism to the nation. For a long period after the close of the war the South was too busy with the problem of filling the hungry belly, which the bosses of that great strife had forced it to, to give attention to national politics. Concurrently the rings of the great cities of the North, vastly strengthened by the blunted moral sense of the public during the four years in which the "laws were silent," grew apace, stretched out their tentacles beyond the municipalities and invaded the domain of Federal politics. After the release of the South from military domination consequent upon the seating of Mr. Hayes in 1877, the statesmen of the South began to make their influence felt again. They were the same men who had brought the United States to such a wonderful degree of general prosperity under their control of the policy of the Union before 1861. Or, if they were not always precisely the same men, they were the younger brothers of the ante bellum statesmen; they were the distinguished or the good fighting men of the Confederate armies; at the least they were men who had reached man's estate under the old regime. They were invariably men with rural constituencies—for we had no cities to speak of in the South; they were largely men of rural rearing, and they were deeply imbued with the conservatism that marks the land-loving Anglo-Saxon. Under this influence, it is hardly exaggeration to say, all the reactionary movements against the corrupt policy and practices of the Republican party which have characterized the march of Democracy back to power, were promoted and carried to a successful development.

But the men of the generation referred to could not last always. As they began to pass away the balance of power in the South also began to change, to shift away from the rural constituencies and to pass over to the municipal constituencies, which, thitherto, in this section of the Union, had contributed to the body politic but a drop in the bucket of influence. The result was an arrestation of the readjustment which had set in, and which had begun to proceed so smoothly under the influence of the balance wheel which the Old South was again contributing to Federal politics. Perhaps the election of Mr. Harrison and the Reed and McKinley Congress in 1888 was the way the people took to manifest their consciousness that a halt in the movement referred to had taken place.

The real South, however, does not die easily. The real South is largely the rural South—the old South of the older States of the South which supplied the indomitable legions of Lee's army. This rural South had lost somewhat by its contributions in immigration to the cities, resulting from the breaking up caused by the war, and it had lost very decidedly in the lack of higher education which the fathers of the new generation it was putting into the field, had enjoyed. But while this new generation thus lacked the training in the fundamentals, which would have restrained them from yielding to the vagaries of the Populist leaders, they had preserved the sturdy independence of the fathers and the sound common sense of the fathers, which taught them to know *when* they were hit, if not precisely *how*. And being hit, they kicked back so lustily, through the Farmers' Alliance, that they forced upon the Democracy at Chicago the well nigh perfect platform there adopted—the platform that guided the purposes and strengthened the arms of the true representatives of the South in the recent silver struggle in the Senate.

Those who care to do so, as we do not at present, may pursue this subject a little further, and possibly with the result, as they get into details, of uncovering to view the same factional cleavage in the votes of their public servants as was witnessed in the home affiliations of those who take this view of the sacredness of party trusts, or that. And, looking beneath the surface in the municipalities, they will find, we are quite sure, that it is a very insignificant percentage of our urban population which has so offended our rural neighbors. We have no towns or cities large enough to have developed interests that are at bottom hostile to the country people's interests. The interests of the two are practically the same. It will be found that nine-tenths of our urban population is at one in real sentiment with the rural. only they have allowed their control of municipal politics to slip from their grasp.

We may find food for reflection in these things, and, if we take their lessons to heart, a path by which, as we said Saturday, we may pluck safety out of danger.

For it has been a bad year for the bosses.

North Carolina Politics.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says:

It is admitted that political matters are greatly mixed in North Carolina and that this year's campaign will be one with many unusual features. Your correspondent, desiring to ascertain the drift of things, has had interviews with Democrats, Republicans and Populists, all of whom as will be seen, talked frankly. Names are not used. Suffice it to say that in all cases the men who talked are of marked prominence in their respective parties.

A Democrat from the East said: "The Democracy of North Carolina will fight its battles within its own lines, and will certainly not follow after any one man, but will stand by the Chicago platform. The idea of the Republicans in this State now is to re-establish themselves upon protection as a basis, and hence there is greater necessity for the Democrats to stand together upon the lines indicated at Chicago. A man who advocated the present policy of the administration in North Carolina would be literally 'snowed under.' Any man who advocated Cleveland and his present policy would be in a very small minority. The Populist amount to nothing unless they get the aid of the Republican party. I do not think there is any chance of their securing this. The Republicans are as much or more united in North Carolina than they have been in twelve years past. One thing is very strange to me and that is the slowness of the Democratic administration in removing Republicans or in filling offices. For two months or more the postmaster at Concord, a Republican, has been dead, and yet the position has not been filled by a Democrat. There will be a lively fight in Congress, the Republicans being strongly against tariff reform. The North Carolina members, save Congressman Settle, are a unit for tariff reform, and want a tariff for revenue only."

A Populist said: "I do not think there will be a coalition of our party and the Republicans. We are making great gains; in fact, I may say that in twelve months we have gained 40 per cent. in North Carolina. The action of Congress on the silver question is the cause of this. North Carolina has always been for free silver. The anti-administration feeling is intense. The Third party people favor free trade, not absolute, for we must have some revenue. We are solid for an income tax."

A Republican who advocates fusion of his party and the Populist said: "All of the Republican element led by D. L. Russell, J. J. Mott and J. C. L. Harris favored no Republican ticket in 1892, but desired fusion with the Populists, and what occurred in the last campaign and what has since occurred has confirmed the view held in 1892. We will bend ourselves to the work of combining every element opposed to the Democracy into a solid phalanx. I will admit that there is a difference of opinion among the white Republicans in the Western part of the State as to the policy of combination. Some of them want a straight Republican ticket. But I think the majority of those Western Republicans favor a combination. The great majority of the negroes will go with a combination if one is effected. Those who do not go will oe mainly in the towns. The Democrats will seek the negro vote and may be able to get 25,000. All the colored leaders are not in accord as regards the combination. Some strongly oppose it and say it is an attempt to put the negroes where they can no longer control things and hold the balance of power. If a combination can be arranged the Democrats cannot elect a single Congressman in this State. The vote in 1892 for Furches (Republican) and Exum (Populist) was 12,000 greater than the vote for Carr (Democrat), and 25,000 voted for Carr who would not have done so had there been only one ticket in the field. In fifty-five counties the Republican and Populist vote combined exceeded the Democratic vote. In sixteen counties the Democratic vote was only 100 greater, and in only twenty five counties did the Democratic majority exceed 300. If the combination is fixed the Democrats cannot carry twenty-five counties. Clarkson and part of our National committee will put on the screws and force a combination this year and will give it their support."

A Democrat from the Western section said: "If Cleveland had given long and earnest thought to a plan to defeat the Democracy in North Carolina, he could not have devised a better method to carry out that idea than the one he has adopted and followed, Congress has done nothing to please the people. The tardiness in making appointments greatly disturbs and disappoints our people. These, both in town and country, do not know what to think of it all. The administration's methods and the hard times together cause loud complaints. The 'three-gallon law' will cause many Democrats to turn their backs upon their party. This particularly applies to those who live in sections remote from the railways, and who have been paid a price considerably above the market price for corn by merchants who sold the corn to distillers. The 'three-gallon law' is not only closing distilleries, but it is also shutting up the stores of the merchants who bought the corn. It simply imposes an increased tax of 45 cents on whiskey."

A Republican who opposes fusion said: "Nothing, in my opinion, can be done in North Carolina by the Republican party under the existing election laws. I believe, however, that the time is not distant when the good people of the State will repudiate the present laws and remedy past and existing evils. As an organization our party cannot hope to carry the State. When we cease the effort to do so the conflict will be between rival factions of the Democratic party and then we may expect reforms. So far as I am concerned I want to see the entire field surrendered, and when that is done Democratic rivals will seek the support of men who think as I do (and there are many of them.) It will be our policy as well as to our interest to vote for men who promise to go for honest measures and fair elections. As long as counties like Halifax and Edgecombe, with normal Republican majorities of 1,000 to 2,000, go Democratic, it is useless to go through the farce of putting up opposition candidates to the Democracy. Let the latter party have the whole field and the time is not distant when fair and honest men will lead it. Personally speaking, I simply wish to say that I regard the Wilson tariff bill as worse than the McKinley bill."

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1894.

St. Andrew Jackson's Day finds many democrats of the House in a predicament where they may well ask "where am I at?" The first four days of Congress contained a succession of surprises for the average democrat, in the continued failure to get a quorum of democrats in the House to vote for the resolution reported from the committee on Rules making the Wilson tariff bill a special continuing order until January 25, when a final vote is to be taken thereon. That some democrats were opposed to certain schedules in the bill was, of course, known, but that any considerable number of them would carry their opposition to the extent of declining to attend the session of the House in order to make up a voting quorum of democrats, in order to prevent the bill being taken up, was certainly not believed until the fact was made so plain that it could no longer be doubted.

The names of 57 democratic members of the House have been published as opposing the personal income tax and as none of them have entered a denial it is fair to assume that the list published was correct. This may account for the seeming sudden increase of the democratic opposition to the tariff bill, but the income tax is not yet a part of the tariff bill and indeed may never be, as there is a probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that the Ways and Means committee will report it to the House as a separate and distinct bill to stand or fall on its own merits, instead of offering it as an amendment to the tariff bill.

The Democratic caucus while it did not specifically endorse the tariff bill did so indirectly without a division when it adopted Speaker Crisp's resolution, that it was the duty of every democratic member of the House to vote for the resolution from the committee on Rules providing for the consideration of the tariff bill; also to attend the daily sessions in order that pressing public business might be attended to; but the trouble, or at least a portion of it, arises from the fact that only a few more than two thirds of the democratic members of the House attended the caucus and that those who did not attend do not regard the resolution as binding on them. If any democrats were benefitted by this cross pulling it would be more excusable, but they are only playing into the hand of the republicans who are openly exulting over the present deplorable condition of affair.

Steps have been taken—orders issued for the arrest of absentees—which it is believed will result in bringing to Washington this week every democratic member of the House who is well enough to come, and the party leaders are confident that they can get and keep a quorum of democrats until the tariff bill is passed. We shall see.

All of the old Hawaiian straw has been rethreshed since the news arrived via Auckland that the ex-queen of Hawaii had agreed to the conditions first submitted to her and that Minister Willis had in accordance with his original instructions requested the provisional government to retire in her favor, and that the provisional government had declined to do so. President Cleveland has later dispatches which came from Hawaii by the steamer Corwin, but neither he nor Secretary Gresham has made their nature public. Whether they confirm the Auckland dispatch is not positively known, but from remarks of democratic Congressmen who have seen the President since he received them it is inferred that they do. Either way it would not change the situation at all, as Minister Willis had positive instructions not to use force to bring about the change, a fact of which Minister Thurston, who is now in Hawaii, was well aware before he left Washington and which of itself made it almost certain that there would be no change, unless the provisional government voluntarily retires.

Attorney General Olney had a little fun the other day with a delegation of republicans from Kansas, headed by Representative Curtis, which called on him in the interest of Colonel Jones who wants to be U. S. Marshall. While he did not say so in so many words the Attorney General left the impression upon his callers' minds that republican influence is not calculated to improve any democrat's chance for getting an appointment under the Department of Justice. The Kansans left in doubt as to whether they had injured the prospects of Colonel Jones, and certain that they had not improved them.

Representative Pendleton, of Texas, has introduced a free coinage bill, making the average price of gold and silver for sixty days from November 1, 1894, the legal ratio between the two metals, on and after Jan. 1, 1895.

The bill for the repeal of the federal election laws will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow, and it is expected that it will be passed within the next three weeks, the understanding being that the republicans are not to filibuster against it.

Lee's Defeat by Martin.

Charlotte Observer.

In an interview with the New York Commercial Advertiser John S. Wise gives expression to some very breezy comments on the recent senatorial election in Virginia. His sympathies, he says, were with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, "although," he added, "I don't know why they should be. He knows he drew my salary as Governor for four years and never offered to pay it back, but I forgive him. * * * He was beaten by the very methods he employed against his own adversaries. * * * Any man who deliberately sets in motion corrupt influences for his own interest must expect to see them, in time, turned upon himself. At first, when the Martin people worked for the Lee crowd, it was all satisfactory, but the work was done too thoroughly. The Republicans were destroyed. Then the Martins, doubtless, reasoned that if their methods were so effectual for a Lee why would they not be effectual for a Martin against a Lee, and we see the result. I foresaw it, and predicted it long ago. When men deliberately build up a system of fraud they deserve little sympathy when they are crushed by it. When Fitzhugh Lee ran for Governor he had a rascally old deserter on the ticket with him for Lieutenant Governor and an unknown 'pick up' for Attorney General. I ridiculed the ticket and likened it to a back country team, with a broken down thoroughbred in the lead, a piebald steer in the shafts and 'a yaller dorg trotting under the wagon.' However, the way I was driven it ran over me and mashed me pretty flat. Now the Virginia Bourbons seem to have butchered the steer and are making the thoroughbred do the pulling, while the 'yaller dorg' is riding."

Asked if Martin is of the yaller dog variety, Wise replied: "I do not really know. Intellectually, I presume, Martin is less unfit for Senator than Lee. I have heard him spoken of as a good lawyer, but I do not remember having seen him but once. He is an odd-looking fish—looks like an Albino. I know nothing of his social position, and I do not know who his people are. It is not a good time for the 'James river low-ground' folks or the Episcopalians in Virginia.

"Martin was a railroad attorney. He befriended candidates before election. When after election Fitz began to run, Martin was already elected. Fitz is too poor to go to Italy and too decent for Russia. He's like many another thoroughbred. 'No good for work, expensive to keep and too valuable to kill.'"

Kope Elias' Letter to the President.

Southern Associated Press Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In his letter to the President declining to be a candidate for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Western District of North Carolina, Kope Elias wrote that he was unwilling that his appointment should be the means of sowing discord in the Democratic party in North Carolina. He regretted that his nomination had been a source of that character of trouble and was unwilling that his appointment should delay or embarrass in any way the confirmation of Mr. Simmons, nominated to be Collector of the Eastern District, for whom he had the highest regard. It has been, Mr. Elias said, his rule through life to subordinate his own ambition and interests to those of the Democratic party, and he has obeyed that principle. He would not, he further said, permit his appointment to in any way disturb or embarrass the administration of Mr. Cleveland in the State of North Carolina.

In conclusion, Mr. Elias said that he felt great gratitude for the honor the President had conferred upon him, and for his kind confidence and for the prompt manner in which he had renominated him after the adjournment of the Senate. Mr. Carter, who had been recommended by Senator Ransom and who, it is said, will be appointed within a day or two, was a Captain in the Confederate army and is a member of one of the leading families in his State. He has served as a member of both branches of the State legislature, and was chairman of the judiciary committee. He was chairman of the local Democratic committee during the election that resulted in Cleveland's success. He is a lawyer of large practice, a man distinguished for his charity, and a friend of both Senators Ransom and Vance.

[The smirched Mr. Elias's endorsement of the smirched Mr. Simmons, accords with the "eternal fitness of things."]

Provide yourself with a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and so have the means at hand for contending successfully with a sudden cold. As an emergency medicine, it has no equal, and leading physicians everywhere recommend it.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A young man of Manitoba,
Who was troubled with colds and catarrh,
"Some Pond's Extract," he said,
"Now I wish that I had;
I'd be cured in a minute, ha! ha!
A-la-tehu!"
So would you!

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Cases of 40 years standing where operations have failed, have been cured by Japanese Pile Cure. Guaranteed by King Bros.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When traveling, always take a cake of Johnson's Oriental Soap with you; diseases are often caught from using hotel soap. Sold by King Bros.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

H. Heineman, Milwaukee, writes: "One box Japanese Pile Cure has cured me of a case of 28 years standing, after being treated by New York's best physicians." Sold by King Bros.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—A bargain in an Odell Type Writer, good as new. Apply or write to the OBSERVER.

FOR SALE.—A case, complete, of *Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies.* Address "Specific," care of the Observer.

The finest Green and Black Teas can be had at McDuffie's Drug Store. One trial will convince you.

Pimples AND Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

S S S

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

L. M. A.

"It does improve a boy wonderfully to go to the L. M. A."

The expression quoted above may be heard every day from parents who have sons attending the

LaFayette Military Academy,

and we would advise all who have boys to educate to familiarize themselves with the merits of this school before deciding which one to patronize.

If you wish your boy to acquire a good English education—such an education as every one needs, send him to the L. M. A.; if you desire to give him a practical and comprehensive business education, you can find no better Commercial School in the country; and if you contemplate giving him a regular University course, our Preparatory Department will thoroughly qualify him for entrance into any of the highest institutions of learning.

The Spring Term commences on the eighteenth day of Januaray, but students may enter at any time, and several have intimated their intention of coming on the first of the month.

For "Annual Announcement" and School Journal, containing full particulars respecting the School,

Address

Maj. J. W. YERBY, Supt.,

12—21—93 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REV. DR. F. L. REID
WRITES AS FOLLOWS IN THE
"CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE:"

"We publish in this issue three columns of certificates, etc., as to the wonderful results achieved by that wonderful invention, the Electropoise. Its success is simply marvelous. We have tried it enough in our own family to believe pretty thoroughly in it, and we have had observation of its effects on others sufficient to justify us in advertising it to our readers, and in commending its use to the afflicted everywhere. We know one of our preachers who says it has made almost a new man, physically, of him. We know others who have tested it thoroughly, and speak in the highest praise of it. We believe every afflicted person who can would do well to give it a trial."

Such testimony is absolutely unimpeachable. If you desire to investigate further, write to us.

Electropoise (TRADE MARK)
"Cures when all else fails."

ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO.,
Washington, D. C. 61

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES BURNS SORE EYES WOUNDS SORES Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS SORE THROAT Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

January 1, 1894.

Notice of Consolidation.

—THE TWO FIRMS OF—

R. M. Nimocks and Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,

HAVE THIS DAY BEEN COSOLIDATED UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF

NIMOCKS BROS.

THE BUSINESS OF THE NEW FIRM WILL HEREAFTER BE CONDUCTED AT

-No. 10 Hay Street,-

in the store lately occupied by R. M. Nimocks.

WE SHALL CONTINUE TO DO A

Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business,

AMD SHALL ENDEAVOR TO WIN YOUR FAVORS FOR THE NEW FIRM ALONG THE SAME LINES OF JUST DEALINGS AND LOW PRICES THAT HAVE CHARACTERIZED THE OLD.

Extending our hearty thanks for all past favors; and bespeaking your continued patronage for the future,

We are respectfully,

NIMOCKS BROS.

DO YOU KNOW
THAT McMILLAN KEEPS JUST AS GOOD
GROCERIES,
BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY AS ANYBODY?

ARE YOU AWARE
That he sells them at a close margin, gets rid of them rapidly, which enables him to keep
Fresh Goods at all Times?
WELL IT'S A FACT
If you have your interests at heart you'll call and examine his prices.
Beautiful Tea and Dinner Sets.
Beautiful line of Vases.
Toilet Glass Water Sets.
Table Water Sets and Hanging Lamps.

D. A. McMILLAN,
11—23—93 FAYETTEVILLE.

Opera Lights
IS THE NEW HIGH CLASS
CIGARETTE
OF THE
National Tobacco and Cigarette Company.
IT IS THE BEST
Cigarette in Fayetteville.
CALL AND TRY IT.
A. J. COOK & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.
11—30—93 tf

Jackson Office Furniture COMPANY,
JACKSON, TENN.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
SCHOOL, CHURCH
—AND—
OFFICE FURNITURE.
Schools and Churches Seated in the best manner.
OFFICES FURNISHED.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
11—23—93 6m

Fulton Yeast Cake
Will surprise you with their Lightness and Sweetness. One trial will make you a customer for life. Bread made from the FULTON YEAST CAKE will keep longer and be sweeter than from any other Yeast on the market. The Yeast will keep in hot or cold weather for months.
FOR SALE BY GROCERIES GENERALLY.
R. M. PRIOR, Agent,
1-9-93 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

LOOK! LOOK!!
On Tuesday, January 16th, there will be a Fancy Dress Carnival on Skates at the F. I. I. Armory, and prizes will be given for the best represented costume on the floor. No skater allowed unless in costume, and all will have to have their costumes introduced, so come representing some character.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
2—23—93 tf

Dr. J. Vance McGougan
Has located here and offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—26—93 3m

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. P. HIGHSMITH, M. D.
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

NOTICE.
The undersigned has removed his
LAW OFFICE
from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.
N. A. SINCLAIR.
4—13—93

S. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

After 8 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

Have You? If Not, Why Not,
Had that Watch of Yours repaired yet,
Remember that M. A. Tiller
AT MOORE'S NEW BOOK STORE,
REPAIRS WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS,
and always giving satisfaction.
GIVE HIM A CALL WHEN IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
Call at my Photograph Gallery in the building, formerly the office of the Gazette, on the Southeast corner of Market Square. Work in the latest style guaranteed. Call and see and learn prices before going elsewhere. Respectfully,
T. M. ROYALL,
1—11—94 3t FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 11, 1894.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

78 PAPERS FOR $2.00

We do not know of a better family paper for the farmer of North Carolina than the HOME AND FARM, published at Louisville, Ky. It is a 16-page journal, comes twice a month and contains practical information and interesting reading for every man, woman and child in North Carolina. Prof. Massey writes articles for the HOME AND FARM of especial interest to North Carolinians. Give it and THE WEEKLY OBSERVER a trial at the ridiculously low sum of $2.00 per year—52 numbers of THE OBSERVER and 26 of HOME AND FARM, about one and a half cents for each paper delivered to you.

Try this combination offer.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. E. SEDBERRY—Garden Seed, &c.
MRS. AND MISS MORROW—School Notice.
THOMAS H. SUTTON, JAMES H. JOHNSON.
THE STENOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE—Be Independent.
PEMBERTON'S BOOK AND MUSIC HOUSE—Diaries, &c.
H. R. HORNE—Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.
THE HARRIS REMEDY CO.—Free Trial Package—4th page.

Messrs. W. D. Gaster, Andrew Broadfoot and others leave to-day for Roseboro to institute a new lodge of Odd Fellows.

Next Sunday is Communion Sabbath at the Presbyterian Church. The elders recently elected will be ordained and installed.

Do not forget the fancy dress carnival Tuesday evening the 16th inst., at the F. L. & I. armory. This is to be the event of the season.

Reading Club.

The Reading Club will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bidgood.

Mr. J. G. Wilson, a national Bank Examiner of Washington, is here for the purpose of looking into the affairs of the defunct People's National Bank.

The steamer Murchison met with quite a serious accident Tuesday *en route* for Wilmington, and sustained damage thereby to about $200, and is now docked at Wilmington for repairs. The steamer Hurt has taken her place.

The Atlantic Coast Line's New York and Florida special passed through this city this morning at 4 o'clock going south. The special going north will pass through here at 2:23 this evening. They inaugurate the Florida season.

The Detestable Cigarette Again.

In a list of patents granted to Southern inventors, and furnished by C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, we see that of a cigarette machine by Mr. W. C. Briggs, who for a long time was at work here in perfecting this machine.

Hunters.

A party of northern gentlemen consisting of Messrs. W. G. Ridgway, B. Ridgway, John Leisewring and Ezra Comfort came in last night and are stopping at the Hotel LaFayette. They have a number of magnificent bird dogs and propose to hunt for several weeks in this vicinity. We wish them much success.

Anonymous, Aberdeen.

We have received a communication in an envelope postmarked Aberdeen, (Moore Co.), to which the writer does not sign his name. If he will do so, we shall take pleasure in publishing the communication. From the circumstances, we infer that the author is a reader of the OBSERVER who does not pay for his paper.

Assignment.

Mr. E. L. Clark, the large up-town merchant, made an assignment on Saturday to Isaac W. Clark. We are glad to learn that his assets much more than cover his liabilities, and we trust Mr. Clark will soon be on his feet again. He is a progressive man, who has been of great service to the community, and deserves well at its hands.

The Street Lights.

The streets of Fayetteville are still in total darkness, and careful pedestrians are compelled to carry lanterns when the moon doesn't shine. This is a bad state of affairs in this enlightened(?) age, and we must jog the authorities once more. We understand the negotiations for a contract with the Water Works Company have fallen through. We have not learned what other steps, if any, are being taken.

American Bible Society.

There will be an important meeting of this Society Sunday afternoon next at 3:30 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church. The non-denominational character of the Society and the vast amount of good it has accomplished in the cause of christianity commends it to the hearty support of all christians. Able speakers from the different churches will address the meeting, and it is earnestly hoped that every one who can possibly do so will attend.

His numerous friends in this city were glad to greet Mr. W. P. Fife, formerly of Fayetteville, but now residing in Charlotte. Mr. Fife has won many laurels in the evangelistic field since he was last here.

The County Exhibit.

For the past six weeks the State papers have been coming in bristling with the names and figures of the County Exhibits. Cumberland, alone, of all the counties in North Carolina, so far as our observation goes (and it has been pretty searching), withholds from her citizens the Exhibit which the law expressly requires shall be laid before them in the convenient form of a printed publication. Is not this an astonishing state of affairs? If such a thing were to happen in England—a monarchy against which our forefathers poured out so much blood and treasure because it did not accord sufficient control of their affairs to THE PEOPLE—if such a thing were to happen in England under the British monarchy to-day, it would not be tolerated for a moment.

Surely our county commissioners must have been very badly advised from some quarter, for we are persuaded they would not knowingly violate the law. Yet the law is perfectly plain, and the object of the law equally so. The object, of course, is to enable the people to read at their firesides, and away from extraneous and disturbing influences, the *whole* story of their county finances. They do not want an abstract, which gives sums in lump. That is very convenient to have (if the county chooses to incur the expense of its publication) in addition to what the law requires. But the real thing the people want, and what THE LAW of the State to which we owe allegiance says they shall have, is an *itemized* account of receipts and *disbursements*, to the end that the voters and tax-payers may know precisely *where* every cent of their money goes—in other words, *who* of their fellow citizens are recipients of the county's patronage, and to what extent.

As our readers know, we called attention to this matter in the OBSERVER of December 14th, and quoted the law on the subject. It never for a moment occurred to us that there would be any hesitation to comply with the law after that publication. But, so far as the public is informed, not the slightest attention has been paid to the matter since.

Here is what we said in the OBSERVER of December 14th:

We publish to-day an abstract of the County Exhibit. We understand that the Commissioners at their last meeting voted not to publish the full Exhibit. The County attorney will inform the Board that the law is mandatory, as follows:

Sec. 752. Publication to be made annually of county revenue and charges. R. G., c. 28, s. 14. 1786, c. 256, s. 4. 1868, c 20, s. 13. 1873-'4, c. 143. 1886-'7, c. 264. 1881, c. 278.

The board shall cause to be posted at the court house within five days after each regular December meeting and for at least four successive weeks, the name of every individual whose account has been audited, the amount claimed and the amount allowed; and also at the same time a full statement of county revenue and charges, showing by items the income from every source and the disbursements on every account for the past year, together with the permanent debt of the county, if any, when contracted, and the interest paid or remaining unpaid thereon. The board shall also publish the said statement in some newspaper in the county: *Provided*, the cost of such publication shall not exceed one-half of a cent a word.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

The Wilmington Messenger says:

"With reference to the rumored sale of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, the Messenger learns through one of the officials of the North State Improvement campany, which owns and operates the road, that the committee appointed to make a sale of the road, succeeded in that object.

"He states that the North State Improvement company has accordingly made and executed a contract with reliable and solvent parties for the transfer to and purchase by them of the bonds and stock of the Improvement company in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway, their stock in the South Carolina Pacific railway, their stock in the North Carolina Steel and Iron company, of Greensboro, and their interest in the railway construction west of Mt. Airy.

"The sale was made to a foreign syndicate for $1,000,000 payable in January. The official through whom this intelligence was obtained states that he has every reason to believe that the sale will be fully consummated and the purchase money paid as agreed.

"A prominent railroad man said last night, he thought the road would change hands about the 1st of next month."

Assuming that the above is true we trust there will be no change in the personnel of the officials of the road. We have reason to believe that the sale and transfer will lead to the inauguration of a great trunk line of vast benefit to this section; and we may not unreasonably hope that the shops here will be greatly enlarged, giving employment to many more skilled and other workmen than at present.

The million dollars paid for the 350 miles is just about what the 40 odd miles that were completed to Egypt at the beginning of war, had cost.

Return of Mrs. Morrow—Establishment of a High Grade Female School.

Our Fayetteville readers will be glad to learn that our former townswoman, Mrs. Fannie Morrow, has returned to this city, which she will make her home in future. Mrs. Morrow has been residing for some years at Statesville, where she has been a successful teacher. The OBSERVER has received from people of the highest standing at Statesville very strong commendations of Mrs. Morrow's and her daughter's capacity as teachers.

The reader will find a notice of the school Mrs. Morrow proposes to establish, elsewhere. We do not understand that her project will interfere with the existing excellent schools taught by the several most deserving ladies now established here; but, on the contrary, by helping to make Fayetteville, in conjunction with the Military Academy, an educational centre, that her work will have the effect of retaining those of our daughters at home who would otherwise be sent to finishing schools elsewhere. Such being the case the present schools will be auxilliary, and the reflex influence from Mrs. Morrow's success will be beneficial to them.

The Fruit Fair.

Cannot we secure the holding of the next Fruit Fair at Fayetteville? This is as fine a fruit growing section as any in the State, and the Fair held here in 1886 was perhaps the most successful. Read the following, and let our citizens, farmers and horticulturists bestir themselves:

N. C. STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18, '93.

To the Editor of the Observer:

The N. C. State Horticultural Society holds an annual three days' Fruit, Vegetable and Flower show during the first week in August, except in years of a general fruit failure. Nine fairs have been held since the organization of the Society. These fairs have been located at the following places: Greensboro 1882, 1885, 1891; Wilmington 1883; Goldsboro 1884; Fayetteville 1886; Raleigh 1888; Winston 1889; Mt. Holly 1890. All of these fairs except the one at Mt. Holly were financially and in every respect successful. The Executive Committee of the Society will hold a meeting in January and will fix the place for next year's fair. Applications from Chambers of Commerce or responsible citizens of any of the larger cities in the State who desire the fair for their city will be considered.

The premium list of each fair usually includes prizes to the amount of $400 or $500. Since the Society receives no State aid, as a matter of prudence it requires the city successfully bidding for the fair to guarantee the amount of the premiums and to furnish free of expense to the society a suitable hall for the exhibit. Most of the fairs heretofore have been held in tobacco warehouses suitably decorated for the occasion. For the proper carrying out of the local arrangements the city obtaining the fair must appoint a local committee of responsible persons interested in horticulture, who will see that the exhibition hall is duly attended to and sufficient hotel accommodations secured for visitors.

The Society solicits your consideration of the matter of holding the 1894 fair in your city. Send reply to the Secretary before February 1st if possible.

Respectfully,
GERALD MCCARTHY.

A Great Success.

The entertainment given by the young ladies of the Epworth League of the Hay Street M. E. Church in the Opera House Friday night was a novel, interesting and beautiful combination of songs, charades, tableaux and operettas. The house was filled to overflowing and the vast assemblage frequently applauded with great vigor. In the operetta Jack the Giant Killer, seventy-five little children beautifully and picturesquely costumed took part. Little James McRae, son of Mr. Colin McRae, represented the King and captivated the audience by his quaint acting and delightful singing. Mrs. Morgan (Miss Jennie Rose) was present and sang several songs in her well known masterly manner, which were greatly appreciated by the audience.

The Fan Drill was executed superbly by a number of beautiful young ladies, as was also "Passion's Mute Expression."

The rest of the programme was carried out in a highly creditable manner, as was frequently attested by those present.

The whole performance intensified the conviction we have always had that Fayetteville has a large number of talented and lovely young women.

The music was furnished by Remsburg's Orchestra which added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The receipts were nearly one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The Miss Ollie Torbett Concert Company

Will give one of their incomparable concerts in Williams Hall on the evening of the 12th inst., under the auspices of the Building Committee of the Presbyterian Church—the net proceeds of the occasion to be applied to the fund now being used in the construction of the Sunday School addition to said church. We have the authority of the most famous newspapers and musical critics that the singing of the renowned Swedish Male Sextette of this Company far surpasses anything that was ever heard in the United States, while the Violinin the hands of Miss Ollie Torbett renders her *par excellence* the greatest female performer that ever appeared before an American audience. The troupe have filled engagements in several of the prominent cities of this State already, enter taining at Durham the largest and most appreciative assemblage that ever greeted any troupe visiting that city, and the company have been engaged by the people of Raleigh for a second appearance there this season.

The charges for admission are reasonable, and tickets will be on sale at the usual places. We hope this most excellent company will receive at the hands of the people of Fayetteville the large patronage which has been accorded them at other places, and which their peculiar merit so richly entitles them to.

Rev. J. B. Starr, Jr.

The congregation of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church were greatly delighted on Sunday by the reading of our young townsman, the Rev. J. B. Starr, Jr. He has a most melodious voice and his accent and pronunciation are perfect. He also possesses that rare quality in the young, repose, and his manners are devoid of affectation or the appearance of self-consciousness.

Mr. Starr's unusual gifts as a reader came as an agreeable surprise to many of the congregation who had not kept up with his recent movements; but we learn that our former townsman, Mr. Elliott Daingerfield, now an artist of distinction in New York, has written to his relatives here the warmest praise of Mr. Starr's success as a reader in one of the famous churches of the great metropolis.

Return of Hon. T. H. Sutton.

Our readers will be glad to learn from his card published elsewhere that our townsman and former legislator, Col. Sutton, has returned to Fayetteville to reside and practice his profession. He has taken into partnership Mr. James H. Johnson, of Hope Mills, whose office will be at the latter place.

Evidently the Colonel's Fayetteville residence was situated too near the Cool Spring. Our people extend to him and his popular family a cordial welcome to the old town.

Mr. R. W. Hicks, of Wilmington, was in the city Tuesday.

Sanford Brownstone.

Sanford brownstone, says the Sanford Express, seems to be attracting attention far and near. A gentleman who has been travelling in the South for some time examining the different kinds of stone with a view of going into the quarrying business, presented a specimen of the Sanford brownstone to a Detroit stone expert for examination. After closely examining it the Detroit gentleman said: "I have travelled and examined the different kinds of stone in this country and Europe, and I must say this is the finest specimen of stone I have seen yet." "Where did you get it?" he asked of the other gentleman. "Why," says he, "that stone came from North Carolina." "*North Carolina!*" "Why, you don't say that this stone is found in the Old North State?" "Yes, and there is enough of it there to supply every large city in the United States in building material for centuries to come." It has been a common saying with drummers stopping here during the past twelve months that Sanford was the livest and most business-like looking town of its size in North Carolina. It might be interesting to some to know why this is the case. The main reason is that considerable Northern capital is circulating here among the merchants through the working of the stone quarries. These quarries will probably be worked on a more extensive scale this year than ever before. The Southern Red and Brownstone Company has secured the contract to furnish the stone for a very large building in Philadelphia. It will be even larger than the Warden Building. Sanford's future prospects are bright indeed.

Murder near Branson's Creek.

A colored man named Frank Newell was shot and killed Friday night about three miles west of this city. It seems that Newell whipped a dog belonging to John West and that as Newell passed West's house Friday evening he was ordered by West not to pass his house any more unless he stopped interfering with his dog, which brought on a quarrel resulting in somebody's shooting Newell, who died in about two hours. Besides John West there were present at the time the fatal shot was fired, Paul Marshall, George Levy and Wm. West. The latter two were captured Saturday and tried before 'Squire McLean and Sheriff Hardie on Monday, Mr. S. H. MacRae representing the defendants and Col. Thos. H. Sutton the prosecution. As it could not be proved that either of them had anything to do with the shooting they were allowed to go, after giving bond for their appearance if needed. John West who it is thought shot Newell, has not been captured, although the authorities have made strenuous efforts to do so.

The parties to the fight were all colored.

Report of the Graded School.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my report of the 4th month of the session of the Graded School:

Pupils enrolled at first of month,	221
Boys " " "	113
Girls " " "	109
New pupils entered,	8
Pupils withdrawn,	9
Per cent. of attendance,	.85
Average attendance,	188

Following is the

ROLL OF HONOR.

Girls—Misses Nannie McNeill, Lula Fitzell, Maude Brower, Luola Moore, Pauline Cole, Maggie Carson, Nannie Fisher, Zula Rankin, Eliza Prior, Lucy Davis, Mary Norcott Broadfoot, Frances Broadfoot, Hattie L. Atkinson, Nellie Atkinson, Nellie Davis, Stella Fitzell, Lula Vann, Stella Bell, Mary Weldon Huske, Caroline Bramble, Lula Peoples, Katie Lamb, Helen Skinner, Lillie Davis, Sadie Jessup, Georgia Barden, Minnie Johnson, Lula Buckingham, Nellie Bramble.

Boys—Claude Rankin, George Judge, Neill McArtan, Duncan Murchison, Claire Smith, John Atkinson, Rufus Brower, Frank Cain, George Davis, Louis Fitzell, Richard Fitzell, Charles Fry, Richard Jones, John Swann Haigh, Roddie Murchison, Walter Wemyss, Houston Hiatt, Charles Davis, Hackney Pool, William Owen, Walter Hall, John Graddy, Roy Depo, Matthew Atkinson, Lenox Bramble, John Hunt, Haigh Small, Mack Davis, Percy Thomas, Albert Humphrey, John Humphrey, Ran Ragan, Pem McNeill, Robert Lamb, Jarvis Melvin, Clifton Rankin, George Thornton, Hardy Hedgepeth, Winfield Worth, John Sikes, Henry B. Sedberry.

Respectfully submitted,
Jan. 10. J. H. MYROVER, Supt.

Lumber Bridge and Robeson News.

Christmas week was delightfully spent in and around Lumber Bridge. Among our "dispersed abroad" who honored us with their presence were Miss Annie Belle Malloy and Miss Julia McEachern of the Normal College; Messrs. A. G. Little and D. P. McGeachy, of Davidson College, and Dr. Vance McGougan, of your city.

Miss Lulu McLeod has returned after a pleasant visit to Rockingham and Laurinburg.

Miss Mary McDiarmid, of Spout Springs, arrived last Saturday and has been enrolled as a pupil in the Lumber Bridge High School.

Rev. D. M. McIver spent a night last week with Rev. P. R. Law. Mr. McIver has a call to the church at Lexington, N. C.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Rev. S. M. Rankin to Miss Mary Lee Wharton, January 18th, at 11 o'clock A. M., Buffalo Church, Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Rankin will have charge of the Red Springs group of churches.

There has been quite a demand for houses by parties wishing to send to school. Mr. J. A. Chason is now at his country home and will rent his house of three rooms. Two small houses in addition to the one mentioned can be secured at $2.00 per month each.

Mr. Joel Johnston, of Cedar Creek, Cumberland county, is moving to the home until recently occupied by Mr. Duncan Graham, who with his family has moved to Cordele, Ga.

Mr. Duncan Malloy, of Georgia, spent Christmas with his father Capt. J. D. Malloy.

Mr. Callie Malloy leaves for Georgia on the 11th inst.

Miss Louine Huske is visiting friends in Manchester, N. C.

The continual succession of boils, pimples, and eruptions from which many suffer, indicates an impure state of the blood. The most effective remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It expels the poison harmlessly through the natural channels, and leaves skin clean and clear.

No other sarsaparilla has equaled Hood's in the relief it gives in severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

People and their Movements.

R. T. Gray, Esq., of Raleigh, is in the city.

Mr. J. Y. Gossler, of Philadelphia, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. J. B. Underwood, Jr., went to Bennettsville last night on business.

Mr. David A. White, of Mebane, a very popular young travelling man is in town.

Mr. Archie McQueen, a well known merchant of Rowland, was in the city last week.

Mrs. C. W. Elliott, of Augusta, Ga., is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. C. Dodd, on Green st.

Mr. H. L. Fry, Chief Engineer of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, came down to the city yesterday.

Mr. Bruce Williams, one of Sampson's brightest lawyers, spent a few days in the city this week.

Mr. R. E. Barnes has returned from Raleigh, where he has been for the past week, visiting his parents.

Mr. Gustav Ree, auditor of the Glendon and Gulf Mining and Manufacturing Company, was in the city last week.

Messrs. Prior and Grey, of Richmond, are in the city representing the Commercial Building and Loan Association of that place.

We had a pleasant call last week from Mr. P. H. Emmett, formerly of Fayetteville, now of Stillmore, Ga. Mr. Emmett was visiting at home for the first time in several years.

Capt. N. W. Ray and Mr. J. P. Thomson have returned from Baltimore, where they went on business.

Mr. Geo. W. Williams and two sons, Messrs. Jno. K. and Albert S. Williams, of Wilmington, were in town last week.

Chatham Coal and Southeastern Pines.

State Geologist Holmes gives a Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer some interesting information about iron, copper, tin, gold and coal mines in North Carolina. Of interest to people in this section is the following:

There are several beds of coal in Chatham county. All show indications of being workable. All are of bituminous coal. The mine at Egypt is working on one bed. It yields an excellent gas coal, and burns well in ordinary furnaces. The shaft is down some 500 feet and is going deeper. New and costly machinery has been put in.

The examination and study of the long-leaf pine has for some months been in progress in the southeastern and southern parts of the State. This month it will be completed. It has been discovered that there are very much larger quantities of long-leaf pine timber still standing than were estimated by the last census. The outlook is that for a number of years there will be a supply of this timber sufficient to meet the demand, if it is protected against fires. The results of an extremely careful and prolonged study show clearly that with proper protection against forest fires, hogs and cattle, both the long-leaf and the short-leaf forest can be greatly extended in the near future. The statement is often made that when the long-leaf pine is cut away the forests will yield only the short leaf. It has been repeatedly asserted that the seed of the long leaf produces a short-leaf pine. But this is not the case. The young long-leaf pines are destroyed by fire, by hogs and by cattle very much more easily than the short-leaf, and the seeds of the long leaf are also destroyed very much more rapidly than those of the short-leaf. There is no doubt that with protection against stock and fires the seed seed of the long-leaf pine will germinate, grow and thus replenish the stock of that valuable tree in the State. As soon as the study of the long-leaf is completed that of the short-leaf will be begun, and the remainder of the winter and the spring will be devoted to the latter tree in the central and northeastern parts of the State. The information gained is of immense value.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence to summons our beloved brother JAMES H. HARRIS to the Lodge Room on high, thereby severing the earthly ties that bound us together here on earth and depriving us of his presence, his counsel and his assistance in our Lodge Room here below.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore our loss and mingle our tears in deepest sympathy with his bereaved family, yet we recognize the Hand under the Seal of the Grand Lodge above; and as true O d Fellows bow in meek submission to the will of Him who is Grand Sire of us all.

Resolved, That in the loss of Bro. Harris we lose one who was an Odd Fellow in deed, a loving husband, an affectionate father and a true friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and copy sent to the family of our deceased brother, also to the city papers with a request to copy.

Most respectfully submitted,
B. C. GORHAM,
H. R. HORNE,
D. A. MCMILLAN,
Committee.

Again the dread destroyer has entered our mystic circle and removed from our Lodge a faithful and efficient Brother; again has Cross Creek Lodge been called upon to mourn the decease of a member who was true to her interest and devoted to her cause

Our beloved Brother J. L. THORNTON is no more. He has been called away from us. We can but be reminded that life's battle is soon ended and its triumphs soon fade—that in life we are in the midst of death.

Resolved, That in this sad bereavement the order has lost one of its best members.

Resolved, That we revere and cherish his memory as a faithful citizen and an earnest Odd Fellow, who in all the relations of life had become endeared to his associates by his courtesy and practical benevolence.

Resolved, That we tender our cordial sympathy to his family and friends in their sore bereavement, pointing them to the widow's Friend and the children's God, and asking the Divine blessing on each and every one of them.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to record these resolutions on a page of his proceedings, properly draped, and that he send a copy to the family of the deceased.

W. D. GASTER.
C. G. CAIN.
D. N. MCLEAN.

Real Merit

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more,—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to Itself and absolutely unequaled in its power as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving nerve strength.

Japanese Pile Cure is the only one that can be guaranteed, as it is the only cure. Sold by King Bros.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry's & Son's Drugstore.

Hood's Cures

Annie L. Arner
Of Augusta, Ky.

More Than Pleased

With Hood's Sarsaparilla—For Tetter and Blood Impurities

Stronger and Better in Every Way.

"I have been more than pleased with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have suffered with tetter breaking out on my face and all over my body all my life. I never could find anything to do it good until I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have now used about eight bottles, and Oh, it has done me so much good that I have the utmost faith in it and recommend it to everyone. Besides purifying my blood, it has made me so much stronger and better I do not feel like the same person at all." ANNIE ARNER, Augusta, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

School Notice.

MRS. AND MISS MORROW

WILL RECEIVE PUPILS IN MUSIC AND ART, ON AND AFTER JANUARY 15TH.

Thorough instruction in

PIANO, ORGAN, GUITAR AND VOCAL MUSIC, IN DRAWING, OIL, WATER-COLOR AND MINERAL PAINTING.

Pupils in Latin, French and advanced English also desired.

For further particulars call at the old Huske residence, opposite Phœnix Lodge. 1-11-93.

New Garden Seed
AT SEDBERRY'S.

THOMAS H. SUTTON,

(HOME AGAIN.)

Has resumed the practice of law in FAYETTEVILLE and adjoining counties; will be pleased to renew the acquaintance of former friends and clients, and grateful for the return of their confidence.

HE HAS ASSOCIATED WITH HIM

MR. JAMES H. JOHNSON,

—UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF—

SUTTON & JOHNSON,

who promise faithful and diligent attention to all business entrusted to them.

OFFICE—Room No. 8, 2nd floor Pythian Building, Fayetteville, N. C.

THOMAS H. SUTTON.
1-11-94 3t JAMES H. JOHNSON.

"The Atlantic Pharmacy"
opposite the Short Cut Depot will save you Haymount people a long walk.

Begin the New Year

BY SUBSCRIBING FOR SOME MAGAZINE OR ILLUSTRATED PAPER

—AT—

Pemberton's Book House.

Fresh Seed at "The Atlantic" Pharmacy near Short Cut Depot.

Henderson! Henderson!! Henderson!!!

PETER HENDERSON & CO.'S GARDEN SEEDS.

TRUCKERS TESTIFIFY TO THEIR SUPERIORITY.

Over 30 Medals and Awards Received at the World's Fair—More than all Competition Combined.

Not One Paper of these Last Year's Seeds on Hand.

Buyers are entitled to their magnificent "*Manual of Everything for the Garden*"—the handsomest work of its kind ever issued. The extraordinary demand for Henderson's seeds last season has caused me to order an unusual supply. Persons who have been ordering direct can save postage and trouble by getting from me.

H. R. HORNE,
1-11-93 Sole Agent.

"Sedberry" does not sell "old" GARDEN SEED.

BE INDEPENDENT

BY LEARNING SHORTHAND WITH WHICH YOU CAN

EARN MONEY.

If you cannot come here, we can give you a thorough course by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. We do not teach by printed slips, as others do, but treat the intellect of each individual pupil as required.

Terms: $20 for course of 40 lessons, to be taken within 20 weeks, payable half in advance, and balance in 60 days. Text-books free to pupils.

Typewriters Bought, Sold and Repaired

If you wish to purchase a typewriter of any make you can save money by buying through us. If you have a second-hand writer to sell, ship it to us and we will dispose of it for you to best advantage, price subject to your approval. If you do not wish to buy a new machine send your old one to us to be thoroughly repaired.

THE STENOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,
1-11-94 194 Church St., New York City.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a mortgage made June 15th, 1889, by Jno. C. Wade and wife Mary M., to H. W. Howard and which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County in Book N, No. 4, page 135, I will expose for sale at public auction. One Hundred and Twenty-two Acres of Land on the east side of Cape Fear River in Black River Township adjoining the lands of R. R. Robeson, Wade and others. For more particular description see mortgage deed.

Time of sale: Monday, Feb'y 5th, 1894, at 12 M.
Place of sale: Court House.
Terms of sale: Cash.

W. S COOK,
Jan'y 4, 1894. Ag't for Mortgagee.

R. E. SHEETZ. Established 1870. W. S. SHEETZ.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Christmas! Christmas! Christmas!

Is at hand and all parties interested in the purchase of presents would do well to examine our stock before purchasing.

In addition to our already complete stock of PLUSH and WILLOW ROCKERS, CABINETS and LADIES' DESKS and many other things too numerous to mention, we have lately added a full line of PICTURES and EASELS which we are offering at prices to suit the times. There are also CENTER TABLES, HALL RACKS, LOUNGES and COUCHES, BABY CARRIAGES and BEDROOM SUITS IN OAK AND WALNUT, any of which will make an elegant Christmas gift. Don't fail to see our stock before you purchase.

REMOVAL.

INCREASED FACILITIES NECESSITATED by a rapidly growing business nearly 2,000 more square feet of room at my

PRESENT STAND,
NORTH EAST CORNER MARKET SQUARE,
and four doors above my former place of business.

EVERYTHING IN

Fancy and Staple Groceries.

Fresh :-: Goods
CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.

AGENT FOR
Chase & Sanborn's Choice Roasted Coffees.

R. M. PRIOR.
1-4-94

Fresh Garden Seed
AT SEDBERRY'S.

1894.

Feeling Good in New Quarters,
WE WANT TO MAKE OTHERS FEEL GOOD TOO.

EVERYBODY
invited and will be welcome early and often.

1894.

For the present prices cash C. O. D. for 3-lb. Tomatoes, 1C cts.
Standard Mince Meat, 10c. lb.
10 PER CENT. REDUCTION ON MAPLE SYRUP AND BUCKWHEAT.
Many other goods are proportionally low.
NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN—2-STRING BROOM 10c.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.
1-4-94

Call and see the "Artistic"
SEED HOUSE AT SEDBERRY'S.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE EASTER TERM OF THE FIFTY-Second School Year will begin

January 25th, 1894.

Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene. Address the Rector.

1-4-93 2m REV. B. SNEDER, A. M.

House and Lot for Sale.

That desirable DWELLING located on the south side of Person street, adjoining Joseph Atkins on the west and the old D. J. Gould residence on the east, containing four rooms, kitchen and dining room. For particulars apply to C. A. OVERBAUGH, Fayetteville, N. C., or E. L. GOULD, Swannsborough, N. C.
12-21-93 4t

Administrator's Notice

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of L. P. Surles, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of November, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

S. R. SURLES, Sr.,
12-7-93 6t Administrator.

NOTICE.

As required by law, and in order to make settlement of the estate of D. G. McMillan with the Guardian of his minor heirs all accounts of McMillan Bros are closed as of this date. The indebtedness of all sorts, notes and accounts, due to "McMillan Bro.'s" up to January 1, 1894, must be settled, and notice is hereby given to all persons so indebted to call and make payment.

Statements up to January 1, 1894, will be rendered and we hope for a prompt response.

From and after this late the undersigned will continue the business under the same firm name of "McMILLAN BRO.'S," and hope to merit and receive the public patronage as heretofore.

R. MCMILLAN.
T. H. MCMILLAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1894.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,
DRESSED AND ROUGH
LUMBER.

Oak Mantles and Cabinets
COMPLETE OR SEPARATE.

We can not be undersold. Enquire before purchasing elsewhere.

COOL SPRING MILL
—AND—
HAY STREET.

DIARIES FOR 1894,

—AT—

Pemberton's Book and Music House,

Great Storm

—ON THE—

ATLANTIC COAST,

—AND AT—

MY STORE

I AM OFFERING

Great Bargains

—IN—

FINE

OAK SUITS,

Beds, Bureaus,
Mattresses, Chairs,
Tables, Baby Carriages,
Cribs,

&c., &c., &c.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.
10—19—93 tf

FOR RENT.

The Gillespie Street STORE and one OFFICE in the Knights of Pythias Building.

Apply to W. S. COOK, Chm'n.
12—21—93

WANTED.

The Armitage Manufacturing Co., of Richmond, Va., want an Agent for their Asphalt Ready Roofing and Asphalt Paints, three colors, red, brown and black. No experience necessary. If you are out of employment write them. 12—21—93 1m

A Grocer with any "Sand"

Will not put it in his sugar, but rather into business principles. Pure sugar is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated in these days.

PURE SUGAR
You can buy at Raiford's.

Now, and through the Xmas holiday's Raiford will sell fresh home-made candy cooked at his bakery for 10c per lb.

10 cents per pound,
think of it!

Specialties: Fresh Sausage, and large Variety of Fruits.

10c. Juniper Buckets 10c.

Raiford's Bread and Cakes fresh and Wholesome.

LUXURIES: TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, CANNED GOODS, in fact everything kept by a first-class grocer.

W. F. RAIFORD,
12—7—93 At Dan McDonald's Old Stand.

U C NO POSTERS
FROM OUR HOUSE HEADED

AUCTION! COST! AUCTION! COST!

nor do we claim to be the only house in the city that deals in Clothing, but we DO claim to be

"THE LEADERS,"
as the quality of the goods and prices will testify.

Another Lot of FINE CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED!

Our stock is now COMPLETE, and as FINE an assorment as can be found in any house and of THE VERY LATEST STYLES

OUR GOODS ARE NOT OLD STOCK BUT ALL LATE ARRIVALS.

BUT TO MEAN BUSINESS,

call on us, examine our stock and get prices, and you will see at once that we can compete with AUCTION OR COST prices.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.
10—12—93

NOTICE.

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WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

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PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saved Her Life.

Mrs. C. J. WOOLDRIDGE, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

H. H. H.

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Call and make a purchase and get a card. Everybody who buys (5) five dollars worth for cash, between now and then will be entitled to a present.

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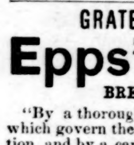

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Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

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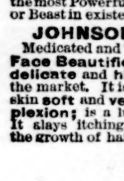

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A Foreign Sketch of the Confederate War.

We copy from the book of Col. Herose Von Borcke, says the Charlotte Democrat, the graphic sketch of the great American conflict. In almost all instances foreign writers incline to the South, as displaying the true military spirit. As before stated, we expect to make occasional extracts from this interesting volume; including an account of the great cavalry fight at Brandon Station, June 9, 1863.

"Like a sudden thunderstorm, and to the greatest surprise of a majority of the residents in Europe, the war of secession broke out in the United States of North America, shaking the country and people, even society and family life, to its very foundations.

For generations the statesmen of America had been expecting the breaking out of hostilities, because the abyss between the northern States, given to industry and commerce, and the agrarian South had been constantly widening. As a matter of course, this abyss was to become deeper and deeper on account of the labor plantations in the hot regions being unable to raise their crops without the assistance of colored laborers.

The difference brought on by the race question, the mode of immigration, and the political views as to State rights and various other causes, aided materially in making the political campaign of 1861, which placed Abraham Lincoln in the presidential chair, the very hot-bed for dissension and the torch destined to ignite that cruel civil war.

Virginia, the two Carolinas, and all other States lying south of them, left the Union, while in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland the sympathies of the people were divided.

Officially, thirteen States, calling themselves Confederate States, started a new formation under the presidency of Jefferson Davis, while the other States—the northern States, known as the Union or Federal States—were determined to compel the seceding territories to submit to the dictates of the Union.

Both parties took up arms, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from the snow-fields of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

The masses of the regular army remained in the North, while its most efficient officers, being chiefly natives of the seceding States, made the cause of the southern soldiers their own.

The forces were uneveniy divided, 32,000,000 of Union citizens arising against 8,000,000 of Confederates. It appeared, therefore, an easy matter for the former to subdue the minority.

However, the very first clash at Bull Run proved the moral superiority of the southerners, who gave their over-confident enemies a decided knock-out.

At this time only, it became apparent to both sides how much they needed for the carrying on of a rational war, and immense preparations were at once made by both factions.

Large armies were put into the field and the entire "technique" of the age was called in requisition by the two sides, prompted by the desire to lead each other off.

Even Europe looked with surprise at the appearance of a transatlantic war which then became manifest to all. Within a few months the first two armored vessels, Merrimac and Monitor, were created for the purpose of measuring their strength. These two monsters were destined to become the origin of the immense armored navies of the present age.

The peaceful workshops of the Union were at once transformed into factories of arms, the big foundries turned out guns, and the rolling mills produced armor plates. For the first time rifled guns, of heavy calibre, were produced to test the strength of earth and brick-works and armor plates. Fortifications like Vicksburg, Charleston, Savannah, and Wilmington, grew up suddenly, and torpedoes made their first appearance in battle.

The peaceful citizen, who up to that time had made his living in the workshop or toiled in the field took up arms. Old and young endeavoring to outdo each other in patriotism, formed in lines. The masses collecting from everywhere were transformed into armies, men of the pen became leaders, and lawyers left their law-books to direct military forces. A wild inspiration took hold of the States, which in the South was nourished by the enthusiasm of the women, and the fury of the war completely uprooted family life.

The war was chiefly waged in the West and in the East. In the West, along the Mississippi, where the large rivers greatly assisted in the use of steam and technical facilities, the industrious southerners made rapid progress, but in the East, in Virginia, the formidable General R. E. Lee, with his brave paladins, Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, Hill, and J. E. B. Stuart, frustrated all labors and exertions of the northern armies to force their way to Richmond.

In 1862, R. E. Lee defeated McClellan at Seven Pines, near Richmond, and Pope, his successor, at Manassas. Once more he detained McClellan at Antietam, he destroyed the army with which Burnside confronted him at Fredericksburg, he slew Hooker in the three-days' fight at Chancellorsville, and compelled the northerners to once more place against him a new general.

Stuart, with his cavalry, proved to be one of his most reliable and valiant assistants. At times he acted as the eye of General Lee, while at other times he managed to completely cover up the movements of his army; on other occasions he outflanked the enemy, carrying terror and destruction wherever he went or he made his presence known in the rear of his foe by the confiscation or devastation of magazines."

O. woman, despairing and wretched,
Dreading, yet longing, to die,
Hear the glad chorus that rises,
Filling the dome of the sky:
"Sisters, be glad, there's help to be had;
No longer be miserable, gloomy and sad;
Lost health regain," rings out the refrain,
"Poor creatures, be healthy and happy again."

How? By taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the world's greatest remedy for all kinds of diseases peculiar to women. It brings back tone and vigor to the system weakened by those distressing complaints known only to women, which make life such a burden. It restores relaxed organs to a normal condition. It fortifies the system against the approach of diseases which often terminate in untold misery, if not in death—which is preferable to the pain and torment of living in many instances. It is the great gift of scientific skill and research to women, and for it she cannot be too grateful. It cures her ills when nothing else can. It is *guaranteed* to give satisfaction or price ($1.00) returned. Absolutely sold *on trial!*

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

An old friend ought never to be forsaken in a hurry. This is especially true of a good watch or clock that has done faithful service or any favorite piece of jewelry which has pleasant associations. Particular pains in repairing everything of this description is taken by M. A Tiller, Jeweler, at Moore's New Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C. (*adv.*)

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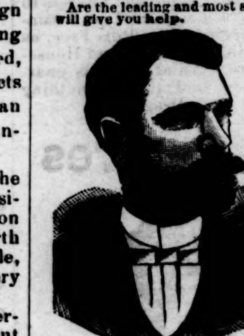

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment Many **years** of varied and successful **experience** in the use of curative methods that we **alone** own and control for all disorders of **men** who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from **errors** of youth and excess or who are nervous and **impotent,** the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to **guarantee** to all patients, if they can possibly be **restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.**

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that **weakness** with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has **cured** others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

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SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

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REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

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General Agent for the Carolinas,
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Castoria.

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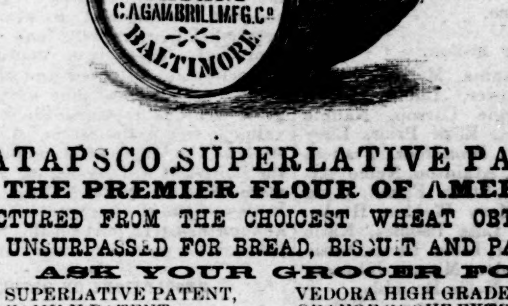

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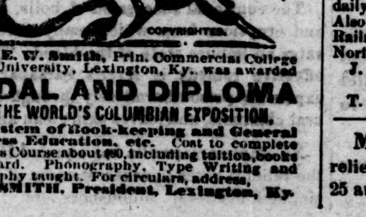

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Dec. 3rd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:43 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:06 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:59 "
Leave Climax,	1:27 "
Leave Sanford,	3:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:37 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:17 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:50 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:08 "
Leave Maxton,	6:47 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

Trains No. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and Walnut Cove with the N. & W System for Winston Salem.

Train No. 16 connects at Madison with N. & W. for Roanoke and points West

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points South.

Junction points at Maxton with S. A. L., at Bennettsville with C. S. & N. R. R., at Sanford with S. A. L., at Greensboro with the Richmond and Danville system.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Dec. 24, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M
Leave Weldon..	11 47	9 51	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35		
Leave Tarboro..	12 07		
Lv Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	6 00
Leave Wilson...	1 55	11 25	6 35
Leave Selma....	2 45		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 25	1 15	
Arrive Florence	7 05	3 27	

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 05		6 35
Leave Goldsboro.	3 00		7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 13		8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Dec. 24, 1893.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 14 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 30	7 05	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 27	9 20	
Leave Selma....	12 10		
Arrive Wilson..	1 5	11 18	

	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 40		8 37
Leave Goldsboro	12 0)		9 48
Arrive Wilson..	12 50		10 35

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 14 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 15	11 23	10 40
Ar Rocky Mount	2 07	12 05	11 25
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35		
Leave Tarboro..	12 54		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 07	12 05	
Arrive Weldon..	3 17	12 56	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.22 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 P M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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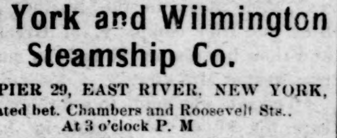

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